FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 MAY 1987

Israel

In an interview broadcast by IDF radio 7 May, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres denied Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's accusation that the Labor Party is prepared to negotiate with the PLO, and he stressed that the Alignment "unequivocally" opposes inviting the PLO to an international conference. Israel will not attend a conference if the PLO is invited without its consent, and then there will be no conference, he said.

A *Davar* report the same day disclosed that the director general of the Foreign Ministry has reached agreement with "Jordanian elements" on an "interim arrangement plan" for a joint Israeli-Jordanian administration of the occupied territories pending a final settlement. The plan envisages the stationing of Jordanian police in East Jerusalem and a halt to Israeli settlement activities in the territories. A senior Likud source cited by Jerusalem radio stated that the Likud views the agreement as an "inordinate concession."

Egypt

Abu Basha Attack — Muslim fundamentalists claimed responsibility for an attempt to assassinate former Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha in Cairo 6 May, according to press reports cited by AFP. MENA noted that Abu Basha's condition has improved under hospital treatment.

PLO Relations — In an *Al-Musawwar* interview cited by MENA, President Husni Mubarak said his "special appreciation" of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat was the major reason for the "limiting" of Egypt's reaction to events at the Algiers PNC. The opposition paper *Al-Wafd* criticized Mubarak's policy on the PLO in a 30 April report which held that "the Egyptian Government alone is responsible for the deterioration in relations between Cairo and the PLO." By withdrawing from the PNC the Egyptian delegation "abandoned" 'Arafat and left him in a "very critical" position, *Al-Wafd* contended.

Exchange Rate Unification — The prime minister told Egyptian residents in Amman that the government's plan to unify the three different exchange rates for the Egyptian pound into a single rate will guarantee them a fair exchange rate for remitting their earnings, MENA reported.

Sudan

A small civilian airliner was shot down near Malakal by a SAM-7 missile 5 May, SUNA reported, adding that 13 people were killed, including 2 European crew members. A civil aviation official noted that flights to the south have been temporarily suspended. According to the SPLA's clandestine radio, the SPLA air defense unit operating around Malakal claimed credit for downing the plane. An SPLM-SPLA spokesman announced that air defenses near "strategic towns" have been improved, and he reiterated a "stern warning" against violating airspace controlled by the rebels.

Iran-Iraq War

A military statement cited by IRNA announced that Iranian forces "crushed" an Iraqi counterattack in the "Karbala'-10" area. The Iraqis suffered a "large number" of casualties and the loss a helicopter carrying munitions.

Iraqi warplanes carried out a nighttime attack on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, according to a statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio.

In remarks reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi declared that Iran will not retreat from its Gulf policy of "an eye for an eye." He reiterated that Kuwait remains vulnerable even "under the superpowers' flag."

Iraq-Syria

The pumping of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory to the port of Tartus will resume "very soon" as a result of Jordanian efforts, according to diplomatic sources cited by Amman's *Akhbar al-Usbu'*. The Jordanian weekly said this is the first step toward the restoration of understanding between the two countries.

In a related development, Kuwait's *Al-Qabas* reported that the reactivation of the Iraqi-Syrian pipeline was one of the topics discussed during the secret talks between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn. The *Al-Qabas* report, which was cited by KUNA, also revealed that the two leaders agreed to end the hostile media campaigns between their countries.

Lebanon

Lebanese Forces leader Samir Ja'ja' said he is "astonished" at the hesitation in accepting Prime Minister Rashid Karami's resignation and asserted that there should be "no difficulty" in choosing a new prime minister, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. According to Voice of National Resistance radio, Karami has laid down eight conditions for reversing his decision, including the stipulation that President Amin al-Jumayyil must submit new proposals for national reconciliation.

Libya

Talks in Moscow — Foreign Liaison Secretary Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had a "friendly" conversation during which they stressed the need for a political solution to the Chadian conflict and "condemned the heightening of the anti-Libyan campaign," TASS reported. The two sides also attached importance to strengthening the "interaction" between "advanced" Arab countries and the PLO.

Westerners Missing — Two Belgians and an American, who arrived in Banghazi on a private yacht 14 February, have been missing since 1 March, according to a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by AFP. The spokesman noted that while there is no proof that the three are in Libya, the craft is still moored at Banghazi.

PDRY

In a speech carried by Aden radio, Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, chairman of the Council of Ministers, cautioned against believing that the discovery of oil in commercial quantities will provide immediate solutions to economic problems. Recalling the "euphoria" that followed the announcement, he declared that the country must utilize this new resource with "political vision" and emphasized the importance of developing and rationalizing basic sectors like agriculture.

Abu Nidal Group

Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, stated in an *Al-Qabas* interview cited by KUNA that a shift has occurred in his group's policy, but it has not given up clandestine action. Noting that he is being sought by the CIA, Al-Banna said that he had "fallen into the nets of its machinery but had managed to overcome it."

The Istanbul paper *Hurriyet* reported that six members of the Abu Nidal organization have entered Turkey with the intention of rescuing imprisoned Jordanians and Palestinians.

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Iraqi, Syrian Leaders Agree To Improve Ties

LD070954 Kuwait KUNA in English 0830 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Kuwait, May 7 (KUNA) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad agreed to end a strained relationship and work towards improving ties between their two countries, daily *"Al-Qabas"* reported today quoting authoritative Arab sources.

The daily said when the two leaders met last week on a Jordan border town, agreement was reached to stop the press campaigns the two countries had launched against each other. Ending a media warfare, the daily added, is only one of a number of resolutions aimed at restoring relations between Iraq and Syria to the normal level.

Competent ministerial committees will lay down an executive plan to knit out close Iraqi-Syrian cooperation in the economic, political and security sectors, *"Al-Qabas"* reported.

The possibility of reactivating the Iraqi oil pipeline across Syria, was among the topics Al-Asad and Saddam Husayn covered in the secret talks that were partly attended by Jordan's King Husayn and crown prince and deputy premier of Saudi Arabia Prince 'Abdallah.

Earlier this week, *"Al-Qabas"* quoted a highly placed Saudi source as saying the Syrian and Iraqi leaders had exchanged views on the Gulf war and discussed means of bringing it to an end.

"Al-Qabas" said the minutes of the Iraqi-Syrian summit primarily stipulates the agreement of the two sides on a gradual tone down in trading slurs through their respective media organs and arrange a meeting for the premiers of the two countries.

The two leaders, added the daily, also were in accord on the necessity of convening an Arab summit in Riyadh and agreed on meeting once again before the projected Arab summit.

Al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, *"Al-Qabas"* reported, agreed to exchange political prisoners and recommended meetings between ministers on the two countries to settle issues of differences.

The other fruits of the Iraqi-Syrian summit, according to *"Al-Qabas"*, included calling off a meeting of Iraqi opponents that was scheduled to be held in Damascus and ending Syrian support to the Kurds in northern Iraq while Iraq agreed to cease supporting Syrian opponent forces.

Abu Nidal Urges U.S. To Regain Credibility

LD071025 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0847 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Kuwait, 7 May (KUNA) — Sabri al-Banna [Abu Nidal] leader of the dissident Fatah Revolutionary Council, told the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas* in an interview published here today that he met Yasir 'Arafat in Algiers. However, he did not take part in the PNC meetings because the organization [PLO] refused to change its structure. In his interview with the paper, Abu Nidal indicated that his movement's policy had shifted somewhat according to circumstances. At the same time, however, he stressed that he has not given up clandestine action.

He noted that the reason for his estrangement from the group, which led to a splintering in 1983 under the leadership of Nimr Salth and Sa'id Musa Muragha, was because "it was the victim of a plot whose dimensions and links he doubts."

He said: "In order to talk about this group, and this is not for the sake of publicity, it must be said that we found ourselves face to face with and victimized by the Zionist Mapai Party and other intelligence services." He indicated that this group passed the death sentence on the revolution when it declared the Palestinian-Palestinian fighting slogan in the Lebanese camps.

He pointed out that he has information about Washington's contacts with a number of Arab states, and with the PLO leadership, in the person of Yasir 'Arafat. He explained that some Arabs had responded to the American threats in return for better security." We advise the U.S. Administration to think about regaining its credibility as a major power which enjoys some respect instead of participating in international conflicts and acts lacking respect and consideration for human development."

He confirmed that these American contacts, which took place under the motto of fighting terrorism, were intended — as the U.S. Administration wanted — to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

He warned Washington against continued interference in Palestinian affairs. He pointed out that it was the Zionist influence in the U.S. Administration that forced a conflict between him and the U.S. Administration. The more independent Palestinian decisionmaking becomes, the more possible it will be to end this conflict.

Abu Nidal denied that members of his organization were responsible for the attack on the U.S. Marines in Lebanon. He said the national [word indistinct] forces were responsible for striking these positions. He further stated that this was an act of self-defense, as these troops had turned into occupation forces.

He advised the U.S. Administration to stop its devious ways, represented in its threats against some nations and its demand that they stop their aid to the Palestinian revolution. He warned that the continuation of such methods will create absolute hostility toward American interests.

He pointed out that the United States has been pursuing him and that he is being sought by the CIA. He said he had fallen into the nets of its machinery but had managed to overcome it.

He said: "Though I understand why the United States wants me, I cannot understand why it wants Yasir 'Arafat. They consider every Palestinian to be a terrorist. I say we should reply by uniting our forces and ranks to confront the wave of terrorism being unleashed against us all by Washington, and which is organized by the Zionist administration."

He denied the charges made against his organization, according

to which his group was behind dozens of international organizations which carried out a series of operations that aroused speculation and wonder.

He pointed out that the reason for his cooperation with certain violent revolutionary groups, such as the Red Brigades, the Irish [Republican] Army and others, is that they have expressed their views against the Zionist movement. He added: "We do not interfere in Irish affairs, but we do cooperate with them. We do so in order to oppose Zionism. which seeks world domination, and which has exercised this domination in Palestine by uprooting its people."

He denied the existence of any plan for organizing the kidnapping of foreigners in Beirut. He pointed out his opposition to the policy of kidnapping. He expressed his satisfaction over his relations with Hizballah. He also denied they are involved with the kidnappings in Beirut.

He said he is ready to defend any Palestinian who could be hurt by any foreign hand. He indicated that those — including Palestinian leaders — who were executed by his organization, were, in his words, collaborators with the Zionist intelligence service, Mossad, under the cover of the of Peace Organization or the Zionist General Peled. He stated that the reason for killing Dr 'Isam al-Sartawi [former political advisor to Yasir 'Arafat, who was assassinated at a conference in Portugal in 1983] was that Al-Sartawi wanted to open the doors of 'Akko from within to the Israelis.

He refuted accusations that he shifts his rifle from one shoulder to another. He showed that when he allied himself with the Iraqi Ba'th Party, he did not retract his alliance with the regime of the Syrian Arab Ba'th Party. He said: "We are pan-Arabs in the humanitarian, existentialist, progressive, and socialist sense. We are with all those who carry a gun to fight the Zionist entity."

PLO's Khalaf on Relations With Syria, Jordan

JN061953 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1750 GMT 6 May 87

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by Nabil Darwish in Paris; date not given — recorded]

[Text][Darwish] Abu Iyad, the meetings of the 18th PNC session are over. You are now dealing with your relations with the Arabs. Let us begin with Syria. In your opinion, where will these ties go?

[Khalaf] I think the PNC resolution on Syria was positive. Syria should consider the changes that occurred during and after the PNC meetings. I feel that Syria should evaluate the past phase. What did it gain from its hostility to the PLO? We, too, have assessed the same period. Is there any need for this unhealthy relationship with Syria? If we use reason, logic, and pan-Arab sentiments, we must say this relationship should be restored.

We should rebuild Syrian-Palestinian relations. We should also rebuild relations among the Lebanese nationalists with the goal of solving Lebanon's problems and facing the coming phase. This is especially true now that an international conference is being urgently considered and Syria would be a major player at such a gathering.

The PLO cannot be bypassed in this conference, regardless of the conditions or obstacles that might be created. No one can make genuine peace in the Middle East without the PLO and the Palestinian people's national rights. Thus, we have two options: The first is political action. We must bear in mind that these moves could fail. Therefore, a confrontation of a different nature must be considered. This may be called the escalation of armed struggle or the escalation of the military and political confrontation.

[Darwish] However, as you know, the years of estrangement between you and Damascus cannot be solved that easily. There are certain proposals, including an expanded Palestinian meeting in Damascus on the basis of the Tripoli organizational and political document. This would be followed by another PNC session, which would include all the Palestinian factions. How do you view this proposal?

[Khalaf] The first step in relations with Damascus is to allow ties to be established between Fatah and Syria. If we start from this point, all the others will be mere details, which can be discussed with open hearts and minds. The first point is relations with Fatah, the whole of Fatah. Therefore, this cannot be viewed as a retreat for either the Palestinians or Syria. We can both retreat for the sake of the Arab nation and its fight. This, in my opinion, is the first step.

[Darwish] When you say all of Fatah, do you mean the beginning should be a meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat?

[Khalaf] The beginning need not be a meeting with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. However, Brother Abu 'Ammar should not beleft out. This is not a challenge to anyone. What we want is united Palestinian action. Abu 'Ammar returned to the Executive Committee as its chairman, along with the factions that had until recently been attacking him. These factions viewed him as a pariah, a deviationist. They have now accepted him because they have accepted Fatah as a whole.

Fatah cannot be divided. Fatah does not belong to Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Abu Iyad, Abu Mazzin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Abu 'Ammar, or Abu al-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan]. Fatah is one body. Therefore, a dialogue should be held with Fatah, the basic body of the Palestinian revolution.

[Darwish] But what do you expect in light of the criteria available thus far? Is there any chance for genuine openness?

[Khalaf] I think President al-Asad can make a difficult decision at a difficult time if he wants to settle this matter. Despite my respect for all other leaders, who are important and essential, I think Syria can decide this issue. After all, if this opportunity, the opportunity of the PNC meeting and its resolutions, the American-Zionist onslaught against us, and the attack on us by some [word indistinct] Arabs, is not used to restore relations, when will these ties be repaired?

[Darwish] Abu Iyad, you said a short while ago that the international conference was among the things requiring a rapprochement between Fatah and Syria. Does the subject of an international conference not require rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan, as well? What is your personal opinion of the abrogation of the Amman accord?

[Khalaf] You know my personal opinion of the entire agreement. I think it contained a partial concession. It cannot even attain short-term objectives. This is has been proven. Jordan knows that the U.S. and Israeli condition for accepting the PLO is the obliteration of the PLO. Jordan is quite well aware of that. Therefore, Jordan's only choice was to freeze the accord. We abrogated something that was frozen and done with. In his 19 February 1986 speech, King Husayn abrogated the agreement....

[Darwish, interrupting] But the accord, in Jordan's view, provides for Palestinian participation in an international conference, which enjoys a Palestinian consensus.

[Khalaf] Why did King Husayn and Prime Minister al-Rifa'i say this agreement was valid, and then reject any dealings with the political leadership? How can you go and hold a dialogue with a political leadership that is said to lack credibility and commitment? I understand the agreement did not contain the full concession which America and Israel wanted. The other important thing is that we are not against a relationship with Jordan. We know that the fate of any Palestinian state is confederation with Jordan. Everyone knows that.

Thus, we do not reject Jordan. Frankly, though, we do reject any agreement that includes a concession which benefits neither Jordan nor us. On the contrary, it divided Palestinians and Arabs. Why did the Arabs not accept this agreement at the Casablanca summit? They only agreed to hear what King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat had to say.

[Darwish] You described Jordan's response to the abrogation of the agreement at the PNC as civilized. Do you view that response as a new formula in Arab dealings?

[Khalaf] In fact, I remember that during a meeting with King Husayn, I told him after the failure of our talks that one really looks forward to a civilized Arab disagreement, not one that takes us from agreement to opposing positions and an exchange of charges of treason and agentry. I hope his majesty the king and Brother Abu 'Ammar will go on television, where each can talk about the reasons for discontinuing cooperation.

We should, for the first time, make the entire world feel that we, as Arabs, are civilized. I do not want to return to the past stage, but how can we regard Jordan's reaction to the failure of the [Jordan-PLO] talks as civilized? However, this time, Jordan did not behave emotionally toward the abrogation of an agreement which was actually abrogated and frozen. The opposite happened with Egypt and Morocco. They know there was no intention of insulting the Moroccan or Egyptian peoples.

Qaddumi Praises Mitterrand Statements on PLO

JN061951 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO's Political Department, received French Ambassador in Tunis Jean Pressot at noon yesterday. Brother Abu al-Lutf briefed the French ambassador on the outcome of the latest PNC session in Algiers, with emphasis on its results concerning the international conference on the Middle East conflict and the PLO's conditions for attending that gathering.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also praised statements by French President Francois Mitterrand and the French foreign minister on the PLO, its role, and the PNC resolutions. In addition, they reviewed PLO-French relations and Europe's contribution to resolving the Palestinian problem. The meeting was also attended by Brother Hayil al-Fahum, director of the Western Europe section of the PLO Political Department.

BAHRAIN

'Arafat Briefs Shaykh 'Isa on PNC Session

JN060935 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0902 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Manama, 6 May (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, met this morning with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is visiting Bahrain as part of a tour of area states. The meeting was also attended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, minister of interior; Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah, minister of housing; Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Interior Ministry assistant under secretary for passports and immigration affairs; Muhammad al-Mutawwi', director general of the prime minister's office; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; Salim al-Za'nun, Fatah Central Committee member; and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

'Arafat briefed his highness the amir and his highness the prime minister on the proceedings of the 18th PNC session designed to unify the Palestinian factions and bring about collective action to champion the Palestinian question. The Palestinian leader also discussed the overall Arab situation with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and the steps needed to restore Arab solidarity and prepare for the upcoming Arab summit to unite Arab ranks. His highness the amir reaffirmed his country's backing of the Palestinian cause and the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative. He also said he is willing to devote all its resources to supporting the Palestinian question on the Arab and international levels. The amir said this support is intended to allow the Palestinian people to recover their rights, including that of self-determination and their right to establish their own state on their national soil of Palestine.

The Palestinian leader thanked their highnesses the amir of Bahrain and the prime minister on behalf of the PLO for Bahrain's constant support of the Palestinian question. He also expressed his gratitude for Bahrain's intensive efforts to heal the rift in the Arab world and close Arab ranks to benefit the Arab and Islamic nations. 'Arafat arrived in Manama last night on a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of states in the region.

Expects Summit in September

JN051523 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1356 GMT 6 May 87

[By Jamal Dawud]

[Text] Manama, 6 May (WAKH) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expects an Arab summit to be convened in September. He voiced optimism about the current Arab situation, saying: if today's good Arab efforts take their proper course, they will achieve that objective.

At a news conference in Manama today, 'Arafat called on the Arab nation to arrive at a unified position, "even at a minimum level." He said Arab efforts to achieve solidarity began with the fifth Islamic summit in Kuwait. The latest example was the meeting that took place among the leaders of Algeria, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia. 'Arafat declared that the Palestinian question is the central one at all Arab meetings. However, he noted that a united Arab stand on the Iraq-Iran war and the importance of halting that conflict head all Arab issues.

'Arafat affirmed that the work being done in the Arab world is focused in one direction — toward a unified Arab position. He pointed out that Palestinian unity is not enough to meet the challenges facing the Arab nation. 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian people are part of the Arab nation and that any success achieved by this nation is a success for the Palestine question. He also hinted that the split which occurred in the PLO was not inter-Palestinian, but one with Arab roots and branches inside the Arab region. He said that the Palestinian unity achieved inside and outside the occupied territories, especially in Lebanon's Palestinian camps, is the cornerstone of Arab unity.

On Palestinian-Egyptian relations, 'Arafat described the recent disagreement between Egypt and the organization as a passing cloud. He said what happened was the result of misinformation received by Egyptian leaders on events at the PNC. He explained that statements about encroaching on Egypt were untrue. He praised the work done by Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, and other parties to overcome the disagreement between the PLO and Egypt.

'Arafat strongly rejected the establishment of an operations room with leader Dawud Dawud [Amal official in South Lebanon], because, 'Arafat said, "Dawud takes orders from the Israeli operations room." He also referred to Israel's continuous acts of aggression against the PLO and the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories. 'Arafat noted that the Palestinian people's fight against the Israeli forces in the occupied territories is the greatest guarantee that Palestinian national decisionmaking remains independent.

Turning to the situation in Lebanon's Palestinian camps, 'Arafat said the shelling and military operations may have stopped, but the siege continues. He noted that the siege imposed on the camps is lifted only for short periods and that UNRWA was not allowed to do its humanitarian duty. The International and Lebanese Red Cross, as well as the Palestinian Red Crescent, were also prevented from extending any aid to the Palestinian people.

'Arafat discussed Syrian-PLO relations as well. He stated that efforts are now being made to rectify these ties on the basis of mutual respect.

He also said there is an international consensus on convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East, asserting the existence of a Palestinian agreement to participate in this gathering.

In addition, 'Arafat referred to his meeting in Manama earlier today with the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. He said he briefed his highness the amir on the PNC session and its outcome, with emphasis on its resolutions concerning Palestinian, Arab, and international affairs. He said the meeting's participants also dealt with Arab and international issues, especially the efforts and offices being made and offered on several levels to consolidate Arab solidarity and close Arab

ranks. This includes the recent Moroccan-Algerian-Saudi summit and its repercussions on united Arab action.

'Arafat pointed out that his highness the amir of Bahrain expressed his pleasure with the PNC's clear resolution on an international conference. For his part, 'Arafat voiced the Palestinian people's gratitude to Bahrain — government and people — for its sincere stands alongside the Palestinian people and their just cause.

'Arafat arrived in Manama last night on a visit to Bahrain as part of a regional tour.

PDRY

Al-Bid Receives Bulgarian State Control Official

EA061410 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP, met in his office this morning with Comrade Georgi Georgiev, member of the [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the State and People's Control Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the meeting, the brother secretary general expressed his happiness at Comrade Georgiev's visit to our country, which is [word indistinct] on the assistance the People's Republic of Bulgaria provides to our party and state. He stressed the importance of developing relations between Democratic Yemen and People's Bulgaria on all levels and the need to make use of Bulgaria's experience in the field of people's control.

For his part, Comrade Georgiev explained the Control Committee's experiences and activities in implementing the 5-year plans. He emphasized the readiness of the People's Control Committee in Bulgaria to place all its experience and support in the service of people's control in [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

People 'Misled' by Abortive Coup Return

EA062035 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] A group of people misled during the abortive 13 January coup plot recently returned to (Marfa) District, Nisab Province, in Shabwah Governorate. They were welcomed on arrival by Brother (Salim Ahmad al-Ahraf), first secretary of the party committee in Nisab Province, who said the homeland opens its arms to all its sons.

He noted that the plots being hatched by hostile forces, which are designed to exploit the misled for their own cheap interests, will not succeed.

He affirmed that the party and state will provide suitable jobs to those who return. They will be given care and attention so that they can live among their relatives in security and stability.

UAE

'Arafat Arrives To Explain Results of PNC Session

JN062106 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2058 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 May (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Abu Dhabi from Manama this evening on a visit to the UAE. This trip is part of a tour of a number of states in the region.

During his stay, 'Arafat will hold talks with UAE officials on Arab and Palestinian developments following the recent PNC session in Algiers. 'Arafat has already been to Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain.

Mubarak Expresses Confidence in 'Arafat

NC061330 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1127 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has expressed his confidence in the good judgment of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on various matters.

In a statement to be published by *Al-Musawwar* magazine on Friday, President Mubarak comments on Yasir 'Arafat's remarks as follows: We place great trust in 'Arafat's devotion to the Palestinian cause. This special appreciation of 'Arafat on our part may have played the largest role in limiting our reaction to what took place at the PNC conference in Algiers concerning the PNC's demands to restrict relations with Egypt. Our opinion of 'Arafat prompted us not to close a number of the Palestinian offices serving purely humanitarian aims such as the Palestinian Red Crescent.

President Mubarak stresses that Egypt's stand on the Palestinian issue is firm and clear, and that those who try to give a special meaning to Abu al-Za'im's ['Atallah 'Atallah] visit to Cairo do not understand Cairo's stand very well. He reiterates that Egypt's stand on the issue is firm, that its point of view on the PLO has not changed, and that Abu al-Za'im's visit was in response to a previous invitation.

In his remarks, Mubarak thus indirectly comments on 'Arafat's recent statement in Kuwait, in which he said that he is an Egyptian at heart, that his attitude toward Egypt is known by all and is not affected by a decision made here or there, that President Mubarak is a noble nationalist leader loyal to his homeland and Arabism, that all the brothers in the PLO harbor only love and admiration for President Mubarak, and that Cairo plays a vital role in the Palestinian issue.

Government Rejects U.S., Israeli Pressure

PM061339 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 30 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egypt Rejected U.S. Request To Close PLO Offices in Cairo"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned that in the last 3 months Egypt's political leadership has rejected all pressure from Israel and the United States to close all PLO offices in Egypt. The United States and Israel accused these offices of performing certain activities that contradict the spirit of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its agreements. Egypt has also rejected a request to stop Voice of Palestine broadcasts from Cairo.

Former Minister Shot; Injuries 'Not Serious'

NC060435 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) — Hasan Abu Basha, former interior minister and former local government minister, was shot at by unidentified persons as he was getting out of his private car outside his house in Al-Maraghi Street in the Al-'Ajuzah District of Al-Jizah at 2200 today.

Abu Basha and a child who was wounded in the incident were taken to the police hospital, where doctors ascertained that their injuries are not serious.

President Husni Mubarak has sent Chief Chamberlain Husayn Badran to inquire about the condition of Abu Basha and the injured child.

Eyewitnesses to Attack Found

NC061450 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today telephoned Hasan Abu Basha to inquire about his health following the unsuccessful assassination attempt against him last night. The former interior and local government minister is now being treated at Al-Nil Badrawi Hospital in Al-Ma'adi.

MENA has learned that Abu Basha's condition has improved and that the hemorrhaging resulting from his injuries has stopped. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, criminal investigators are intensifying their efforts to apprehend the perpetrators as soon as possible.

The public prosecutor's office has also started an investigation into the assassination attempt. Public Prosecutor Counsellor Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jundi is following up the investigations into this case. [passage omitted]

Additionally, Al-Jizah Public Prosecutor Counsellor Mahir al-Jundi has revealed that the prosecution has heard the statements of five eyewitnesses. [passage omitted] He noted that four of these witnesses have confirmed in their statements that they can identify the perpetrator who opened fire on Abu Basha.

King Husayn Telephones Regrets

NC061536 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn telephoned President Husni Mubarak this morning and expressed regret for the criminal attempt on the life of Hasan Abu Basha.

'Islamic Group' Claims Attempt

NC070850 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, May 7 (AFP) — A previously unknown organization calling itself the Islamic Group has claimed Tuesday's murder attempt against former Egyptian Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha, the *Al-Wafd* newspaper reported here Thursday.

The semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* said Mr. Basha was recovering after a three-hour long operation, but that no visits would be allowed. He was shot and wounded in the right leg and left hand outside his home in western Cairo late Tuesday by two gunmen, Cairo radio said.

The group tried to kill Mr. Basha because he was implicated in the torturing of "members of the Islamic tendency" while he was interior minister from 1982 to 1984, the paper reported, quoting a man that called by telephone.

General Basha, 65, was appointed after the 1981 assassination of President Anwar Al-Sadat and led a crackdown on extremist Moslem fundamentalist groups, such as Al-Jihad, held responsible for Mr. Sadat's killing.

Al-Wafd, the organ of the Neo-Wafd opposition party, also said that a large number of Al-Jihad members had been arrested in connection with the attack on Mr. Basha. [passage omitted]

Three Gulf States Agree to Loan Request
JN070930 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
5 May 87 p 1

[Text] Cairo — *Al-Khalij* has learned from well-informed sources at the Egyptian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation that early this week Egypt received an official reply from three Gulf states on Egypt's request for a $750-1,000 million loan to contribute toward reducing the deficit in Egypt's balance of payments. This amount will also be used toward payment of the first installment of its military debts to the United States, Spain, and France.

In response, the three Arab Gulf states initially agreed to the loan, particularly since it has been approved by international institutions. The sources add that in the next few days meetings will be held between an Egyptian delegation and representatives of the three Gulf states to study the loan, its rate of interest, and the method of repaying it. An Egyptian delegation will visit an Arab state, reportedly Kuwait, for that purpose.

Al-Khalid had previously published an exclusive report on Egypt obtaining a large Arab loan, particularly after President Mubarak asked the heads of some Arab states during the 5th Islamic summit held in Kuwait in January 1987 for a loan for Egypt.

Planes Hit 'Large Maritime Target' Off Iran

JN070615 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 May 87

[Military spokesman's statement dated 7 May 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of our firm, legitimate right to cut the Iranian regime's oil supplies, which it uses to continue its aggression against our country and prolong the war, our heroic Air Force delivered an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0015 today. After carrying out their mission, all our aircraft returned safely to the homeland in God's care and protection.

Communique 2,666 Details 5-6 May Combat

JN061719 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 May 87

[Communique No 2,666 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 May 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's brave and loyal soldiers have continued their heroic defense of great Iraq, inflicting further losses on the Zionist Khomeyniite aggressor regime through the following heroic activities yesterday evening and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force launched a series of destructive raids on enemy positions and troop concentrations. Through 43 combat missions today, our brave hawks annihilated a number of enemy rogues and destroyed their positions, weapons, and equipment. The hawks returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

2. The crews of our gallant helicopter gunships staged daring raids on enemy units today in the operational areas. They inflicted new losses on the enemy in men, weapons, and equipment in 38 combat sorties. Our helicopter gunships returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. An infantry force attacked enemy postions before our units in the II Army Corps central sector. It reached its targets and clashed with the enemy using all types of weapons. It forced the rogues to leave their posts and flee deep inside Iranian territory. The force returned safely to base after killing a number of enemy personnel and destroying several positions. Six enemy soldiers were killed in other positions and several were wounded.

4. Through effective blows on enemy units, our men in the I Army Corps northern sector managed to kill or wound a number of enemy troops. They were also able to destroy a vehicle and a number of personnel shelters. Seven Kalashinkov rifles and an RPG-7 launcher abandoned by the enemy were found.

5. Four enemy groups were brought under fire, and a shovel [preceding word in English] and two infantry posts were destroyed. In addition, three ammunition dumps were demolished in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. One rogue was killed and two ammunition dumps were set alight in the VII Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

7. The rancorous enemy shelled residential districts in Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy bombardment damaged some homes and other civilian property.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 May 1987

Amman Behind Iraq's Move To Pump Oil Via Syria

JN070701 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 7 May 87 pp 32, 29

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] According to well-informed diplomatic sources, the pumping of Iraqi oil to the Syrian port of Tartus over Syrian territory will resume very soon as a result of Jordanian efforts. This is the first step on the road to a renewed understanding between Iraq and Syria.

It is worth noting that Syria is suffering from a shortage of oil after Iran decided to stop its shipments to Damascus.

Talks With Egyptian Officials Continue

'Abd al-Majid on Policy

NC060623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Amman, 5 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has expressed hope for the unity of the Palestinian resistance factions but stated that this must not be at the expense of the Egyptian people or their dignity. He said that the Egyptian Government had pointed out to PLO leaders that they must not attack Egypt, which sent an official delegation to participate in the PNC session in Algiers. Egypt, he added, had been obliged to close down PLO offices in response to events at the PNC session.

Addressing a meeting of representatives of the Egyptian community in Jordan, which was also attended by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, 'Abd al-Majid said Egypt cannot accept the classification of its people into national and nonnational forces.

According to 'Abd al-Majid, the number of PLO offices which were closed down in Egypt does not exceed five. Four are located in Cairo and the fifth is in Alexandria. He explained that Egypt has not made any decision concerning other offices representing workers, students, and womens' unions, or the Palestinian Red Crescent Society. He noted that all Palestinians in Cairo are safe.

The members of the Egyptian community then asked about a proposal published in an Egyptian newspaper calling for the Suez Canal Authority be put up for sale. Prime Minister Sidqi said that such an idea is out of the question. He described the proposal as an flight of fancy, saying: We are not prepared to sell Egypt to repay our debts.

Says Tabah Memo Ready

NC060631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Amman, 5 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt's stand on Tabah is 100 percent sound legally, historically, geographically, and also in terms of the military survey.

During his meeting today with the Egyptian community in Amman, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said Egypt will submit its memorandum on Tabah to the arbitration court in its coming session on 13 May. He pointed out that the Egyptian memorandum is ready and runs 600 pages.

Al-Rifa'i, 'Abd al-Majid Meet

JN061211 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met in his office this morning with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman were also present. The session was devoted to a review of political developments in the Middle East, political coordination between the two sisterly countries, and efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive, and peaceful settlement in the Middle East through an international peace conference attended by all the parties concerned and the permanent members of the [UN] Security Council.

Committee Talks Resume

JN061158 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Amman — At noon today the meetings of the sixth session of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee resumed at the Prime Ministry under the cochairmanship of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi.

The prime minister had met earlier with Dr Sidqi in his office.

At today's meeting, the committee continued to discuss the accomplishments of bilateral cooperation in the fields of culture, education, information, tourism, manpower, health, and law. Its support for steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories was examined as well.

It was agreed to take further measures to develop bilateral relations in the service of the two fraternal peoples' interests.

The minutes of the committee meetings will be signed tomorrow afternoon.

Karami Sets Conditions For Return To Office

NC061558 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami told his visitors today that any government formed under the current circumstances is doomed to failure unless the principles for saving the country and its people are agreed upon. He added: There can be no salvation unless everyone reaches a consensus. [passage omitted]

It should be noted that the prime minister set conditions yesterday to reverse his decision to resign. Karami summarized these terms to President al-Jumayyil's envoy as follows:

1. The president must submit new proposals, not just words, for achieving the national reconciliation the people seek. His must state his commitment to these proposals in writing;

2. All ports and utilities must be handed over to the state and all illegitimate ports and utilities must be closed;

3. The Army must be deployed along the [Beirut] demarcation lines and all crossing points between East and West Beirut must be opened;

4. There is to be no extortion against citizens or means of transport;

5. The government, as well as all parties concerned, must work to eliminate all signs of partition;

6. Every effort must be made to continue the liberation of the south and the western Al-Biqa';

7. It must be understood that any nationalist solution to our crisis can only be achieved through Damascus and;

8. Those ministers who have offended the prime minister, be they from East or West Beirut, must reverse their positions.

Ja'ja' Comments on Resignation

NC061207 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' has called for a more rapid acceptance of the resignation of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and his government. He said this must be done before it is too late, and Karami's serious step becomes a maneuver under the current pressure, particularly that of Syria.

At a news conference in Lebanese Forces Headquarters at noon today, Dr Ja'ja' declared: I appreciate Prime Minister Karami's position. He resigned after failing to bring the members of the government together, and his action has put his conscience at ease. He called on other officials to act to form a new government once the necessary consultations are held after the resignation is accepted.

Ja'ja' added: We have no unbending or demagogic stands from anyone. However, I am astonished at this hesitation in accepting the resignation, as it is a foregone conclusion. As far as we know, it would not be difficult to select another official capable of forming a new government. I do not believe the country is devoid of Lebanese nationalists. Prime Minister Karami submitted his resignation in response to popular demand, in both the East and West. His resignation came in the wake of criticism that started among political figures in East Beirut, spread to West Beirut, was then reflected in the stands taken by workers, associations, and educational institutions, and was finally taken up by Minister Walid Junblatt. Ja'ja' contended that any hesitation in deciding on the resignation may lead to anarchy of unknown proportions.

Ja'ja' went on: Our position on any new government is not linked to the person who will form the government, but on the shape of the government itself and its ministerial statement. What we must do is form a new government that bears its full responsibilities and in which the ministers are not preoccupied with internal differences.

In response to a question on the participation of the Lebanese Forces in the new government, Ja'ja' said: It is too early to talk about that.

In answer to another question, he stated: We do not support current efforts to dissuade Karami from resigning, as he would not have resigned had he been able to do his job for the past 2 years.

Commenting on the pressures that may be put on some officials to make them accept the formation of a new government, Ja'ja' declared: There is a minimum level of political freedom which many people can maintain under any pressure. This is evident in the stands taken by the Islamic Grouping and Minister Junblatt.

According to Ja'ja', the Syrians were as surprised by Karami's resignation as they would have been by the resignation of any other official, for it was apparently a personal decision.

Asked whether the assassination attempt against Malik Salam was part of the pressure, Ja'ja' noted: We have not, as yet, uncovered the circumstances surrounding the assassination attempt. Then he asked: Was his name listed among candidates for the government?

In response to a number of questions, Ja'ja' said: We have no candidates for the post of prime minister. Were we asked for our opinion, we would nominate one. We are ready to provide all the facilities necessary for a new government that will work seriously in all fields, and we will be compelled to fill any vacancy that may appear on any level. And if a military government is needed, why not?

Autopsy To Identify Body Found in Shi'ite Town

NC070735 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] The authorities are conducting an autopsy to identify a body that was moved during the night from Al-Ruwaymah in the Al-Qubayyat area to the Government Hospital in Tripoli.

This entire incident has been given a great deal of attention amid rumors the body may be that of one of the hostages.

Al-Ruwaymah is located about 20 km southeast of Al-Qubayyat. It is a Shi'ite village inhabited largely by the Ja'far family.

Body Not That of 'Westerner'

NC070947 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Beirut, May 7 (AFP) — A man's body discovered at dawn Thursday in northern Lebanon was apparently not that of a Westerner, Lebanese police said.

Early reports said there were fears the body was that of one of the Western hostages held in Lebanon.

Forensic pathologist Dr Ilyas Shakkar, who carried out an autopsy in Tripoli, said the man, aged about 30 with a dark complexion and curly hair, had died about three days ago. The body bore a surgical scar on the thigh.

The body was found in the Wadi al-'Arish area, which is inhabited by Shi'ite Moslems.

Earlier reports said it was found near Al-Qubayyat, stronghold of the family of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, considered the leader of the leftist Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, a Maronite Christian organisation.

Mr. 'Abdallah was sentenced to life in prison on February 28 by a French court for the 1982 murder of American military attache Charles Ray in Paris.

Amal-Hizballah Clash in Suburb Causes Casualties

NC061958 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Tension prevails in a number of areas in the southern suburb following a clash between Amal and Hizballah groups this evening. Security sources said a number of people were killed or wounded on both sides. One of the dead Amal gunmen is from the 'Alawi family.

Lahd Patrol Attacked; Casualties Involved

NC061217 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The resistance attacked a Lahd militia patrol along the Sribbin-Yatar road in the central sector this morning. The two sides used rockets and machine guns in the ensuing 15-minute clash. A resistance statement said the fighting left a number of agents dead or wounded.

Members of the resistance also scored direct hits with mortar fire on a Lahd militia position on Tallat al-Huqban in the central sector.

In another development, the acts of aggression by the occupation forces and their agents against southern villages continued today. Artillery and heavy machine guns were fired at the villages of Kafra, Yatar, Haris, Haddathah, and Wadi Haddathah. However, only material damage was done.

Mustafa Sa'd Bans Sale of Christian Land in Sidon

NC061500 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization, has issued a decree forbidding the sale of Christian-owned land in the Sidon area. Sa'd announced that he will prohibit the registration of the sale of any Christian real estate to any non-Lebanese political organization or institution in the South. Non-Lebanese individuals and corporations with Lebanese names taken to deceive landowners will also be barred from acquiring real estate deeds under the decree.

'Secret' Deal Said To Give Jordan E. Jerusalem

TA070449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] A senior Likud source has said that in the contacts between Minister Peres and the Jordanian King, a secret agreement was achieved on handing East Jerusalem over to de facto Jordanian rule. Jordanian police would be stationed in the eastern sector of the city, and the Israeli flag would fly over the Western Wall. In contacts conducted by Avraham Tamir in Mr Peres' name, it was agreed that autonomy would be implemented in the territories, but the official rule would be shared by Israel and Jordan. Rule over the state lands in the territories would be in the hands of Jordanian officials. The senior Likud source told our correspondent Razi Barqa'i that the Jordanian king was promised that settlement in the territories would be stopped altogether. The Likud regards this agreement as an inordinate concession, more so than even the Allon plan.

Our correspondent points out that Mr Peres has recently established an information team [tzevet hasbarah] for his peace initiative, in which Arye Na'or, who served as the Begin Cabinet's secretary, is also participating.

The Labor Party has apparently succeeded in enlisting SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] support for early elections. Former Minister Yitzhaq Peretz has said he supports an arrangement with Jordan and, under certain conditions, even talking with the PLO.

Deal Called 'Functional'

TA070639 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 May 87 p 1

[Report by 'Aliza Wallach and Yosi Melman]

[Text] The interim period arrangement plan for the territories is based on Israeli-Jordanian rule, with Israel and Jordan sharing the source of authority. This has been learned by DAVAR.

With regard to Jerusalem, it is clear that it will not be repartitioned, but there will be Jordanian police in East Jerusalem and an Israeli flag will fly over the Western Wall.

These details are part of the agreement achieved in contacts conducted by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, with Jordanian elements, and it is what broke the ground recently for an understanding between King Husayn and Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres.

During the interim period, while the final arrangement is being formulated, no new settlements will be established in the territories. As was reported by *Davar* last Friday, the arrangement for the interim period will be functional, not territorial.

Davar political correspondent Yosi Melman reports that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is to come to the area to conduct talks between Israel and Jordan to conclude the understanding achieved between them. A senior figure who is involved in the contacts with Jordan expressed the belief last night that such a visit will be possible and even essential if the Inner Cabinet gives its approval in principle to the international conference idea. According to the source, Shultz was scheduled to visit the Middle East in order to formulate the agreements between Israel and Jordan, and it was only the visit to Washington of Minister Moshe Arens that discouraged him from making the trip.

To a question by *Davar* about whether he intends to invite Shultz to a shuttle trip in the area when he is in the United States next week, Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last night replied that he does not expect "Shultz to settle the differences of opinion among us. I do not intend to recruit Shultz or anyone else to settle internal differences of opinion."

Arens Denies Jerusalem Clause

TA071055 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens has said that the document dealing with the international conference is not a U.S. document but an agreement secured by Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with a Jordanian element. Minister Arens refused to mention the name of the Jordanian figure who signed this document, but he emphasized that there is no U.S. commitment or guarantee to leave the negotiations if needed because reference is, as stated, to an Israeli-Jordanian document, not a U.S. one. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar spoke with Minister Arens during a visit to Nahariyya.

[Begin recording] [Arens] To the best of my knowledge, the document is an agreement obtained by Peres with a Jordanian element. It is not a U.S. document.

[Dar] This means a document common to the Israeli and Jordanian Governments?

[Arens] One could say that, although it is not exactly true, because neither the prime minister nor the Cabinet were informed of the document and its contents before they were agreed on.

[Dar] One of the morning papers today carries a report speaking of a unified Jerusalem, but with Jordanian police in the city. Is there really such a clause?

[Arens] There is no such clause in the document.

[Dar] What about the flag?

[Arens changing subject] The document is one which, in fact, determines that the UN secretary general will convene an international conference.

[Dar] Without conditions?

[Arens] The document does not deal with the contents of the negotiations that are to be conducted at this international conference or by its committees. It simply states the conditions and framework of the invitation the UN secretary general is going to issue to the participants in the conference. [end recording]

Shamir Remarks Assail Conference Concept
TA070850 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 May 87 pp 1, 8

[Report by Asher Wallfish and Menahem Shalev]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir charged yesterday that the Alignment was willing to sit down with the PLO at the negotiating table.

"The Alignment wants an international conference because it has despaired of the Arabs agreeing to direct negotiations," Shamir told the secretariat of the National Religious Party in Jerusalem.

"The Alignment leaders do not fear an international conference, because they are willing to give up Judaea and Samaria in any case," Shamir said. "This, to my sorrow, is the true fact of the situation." [passage omitted]

Referring to Peres's claims that an international conference would only be held if the participants abided by strict conditions, such as non-intervention in bilateral talks in committee, Shamir said, "I do not believe that the conditions they talk about exist."

"But even if those conditions are present today, they will disappear into thin air once the conference begins. The Alignment is doing its best to persuade us that an international conference as they envisage it is not as bad as it's painted. But I can prove it will be very bad."

Absolutely ruling out the possibility of agreeing to take part in a conference attended by a PLO delegate, Shamir said,: The moment you sit with a PLO representative, it means you have surrendered to the PLO's demand to give them at least a part of Eretz Yisra'el."

Shamir added he would not agree to legitimizing the PLO by asking it to subscribe to Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. "I shall not sit with murderers whatever they say," Shamir declared.

"I would sit with any Arab leader, including of course King Husayn, but the headline this week singling out the king was pure unfounded sensationalism," he said.

"We have moved away from peace because the Alignment's agreement to an international conference means that no Arab leader will now consent to direct talks." [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1700 GMT on 6 May in its report on Shamir's meeting with the secretariat of the National Religious Party adds: "Prime Minister Shamir says he is afraid that the break-up of a future international peace conference could not only worsen current relations between Israel and Arab states, but might even bring about a war."]

Shamir charged that Israeli diplomats had never made it clear to Soviet leaders that the resumption of diplomatic relations and the freedom of Jewish emigration from Russia were essential before the Soviets could participate in any talks on the region. Nor had Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir protested when a Chinese leader told him that China did not intend to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. He merely told the Chinese leader the "matter would be pursued at some future date."

Shamir said it was still unclear how everyone except Israel defined the powers and prerogatives of the international conference; it was unclear how Palestinian Arabs would be represented; and it was still unclear what the Soviet Union intended to do.

"If the Soviet Union stays away, Jordan and Egypt will stay away too," he warned.

None of the big powers had been consulted about the form and purpose of bilateral talks in the committee, Shamir noted. "President Francois Mitterrand told me we must be joking to envisage an international conference that lacked authority. We have not heard what Russia, China and Britain think."

The document explaining the international conference and the bilateral talks was not an American document, he said, nor was it formally headed or signed.

"It says 'this understanding is to be brought to the Israeli and Jordanian governments and then brought to the notice of the U.S. Government.' It says 'the text of this paper will be shown to the United States'," Shamir read out from his file. "Peres met with representatives of Jordan, and this paper describes the understand-ings between them, but it's not an American paper," he said.

Shamir said he did not want a narrow-based coalition led by the Likud, or early elections. Whatever parliamentary picture emerged after the next election would not effect the future of Judaea and Samaria, he predicted, since he did not believe that any party in Israel "would dare to change the destiny of the nation when such a large body of opinion opposes that change."

He said he had lately sensed "U.S. pressure against new settlements here and there," but declined to go into detail.

Peres, too, said that he was not pushing for elections, but nor was he afraid of them. The Likud, he charged, was trying to present early elections as some sort of "monster."

Peres To Issue Ultimatum If No Cabinet Decision
TA070541 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 May 87

[Interview with Shim'on Peres, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, by Yaron Deqel; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Deqel] Mr Vice Prime Minister, the prime minister has expressed the fear that the Alignment will conduct negotiations with the PLO. Is the prime minister's fear justified?

[Peres] No, the prime minister is not the Alignment spokesman. He has no right to express our views. He has no authority to make false accusations against us. This is not the issue. We decide on

our position ourselves. We have announced unequivocally that we are against inviting the PLO. Our position has remained the same as it was yesterday and the day before.

[Deqel] What if it is invited?

[Peres] It cannot be invited because there must be agreement about who is invited before any invitation is issued, and if it is invited — an invitation issued without our consent — we will not go. If we do not go, there is no conference; if we leave the conference, there is no conference. People here are constantly trying to sow fears in order to evade the main issue: Do we or do we not want to conduct direct negotiations with Jordan and with Palestinians who are not PLO members? All the rest, in my opinion, is an attempt to heat up the issue. There is no Alignment proposal about PLO participation — just the opposite.

[Deqel] It is the Likud's fear that the Soviet Union will reject both the conditions we have presented. What will Israel do if the Soviet Union refuses both to open its gates and to renew relations with Israel?

[Peres] What is the Likud proposing that we do? Hold a protest rally? The Alignment is proposing to work for the Soviet Union to agree to those two conditions, and the United States is joining us. It is saying: We are prepared to help you to achieve these two conditions.

[Deqel] It is very doubtful whether there will be a decision at Monday's Inner Cabinet meeting. Have you set any sort of target date for yourself, a date by which you expect a decision to be made by the Inner Cabinet?

[Peres] Yes. I intend to issue ultimatums. I am acting as one does in a democratic regime — not to miss an opportunity that has been created, and to make a democratic decision. If the Cabinet can make it, it should; if not, let the nation decide.

Likud Reiterates Opposition to Conference

TA061722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] In a meeting this evening, Likud Party ministers again reiterated their unified opposition to the international peace conference idea. Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens said he was even against the clarifications now taking place on the issue because they create the impression that the Likud might be willing to accept the conference. Shamir told his Likud colleagues that Monday's Cabinet debate on the conference must take place because Foreign Minister Peres request it.

HA'ARETZ Views Likud Position

TA061153 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 May 87 p 9

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "The Lies of the Direct Negotiations"]

[Text] The Likud ministers have been thrown into a panic by the convenient terms Shim'on Peres has obtained for direct negotiations with Jordan under the auspices of an international conference. They are terrified that this time King Husayn is serious; that Peres will be able to convince the public that we must not turn our backs on peace; and that authentic Palestinians, such as Rashad al-Shawwa, Ilyas Frayj, and Al-masri, will be found to join in the negotiations under the auspices of the king, to the heartfelt sorrow of the PLO sympathizers in Israel, who want to put off any contact until the eternal rejectionist of peace, Yasir 'Arafat, is conciliated and softened.

In a speech he made on Independence Day to torpedo the political initiative, Minister of Industry and Trade Ari'el Sharon called on King Husayn to forgo the international framework and conduct direct negotiations with Israel.

What self-righteousness! Not only because the nostalgia for the direct negotiations with Anwar al-Sadat at Camp David sounds artificial, but because both Yitzhaq Shamir and Sharon know that the Jordanian king is also prepared to forgo the international conference in return for the conditions given to the Egyptian president.

At the opening talks with Moshe Dayan and Menahem Begin, Al-Sadat received all of Sinai. If Israel had promised in advance to give Jordan back every inch of the West Bank, Husayn would already have come to West Jerusalem tonight. It is actually his basic understanding that he will not repeat Al-Sadat's achievement and his distress at having to be content with less than the entire West Bank, despite the Egyptian precedent in the Sinai, that are forcing him to demand an international conference.

From this viewpoint there are no grounds for the panic Shamir is inflicting on the public about any international conference ending in a withdrawal to the 1967 borders; perhaps the contrary is the case. Nor is there anything of substance in Sharon's call for direct negotiations. This call lays traps for any chance at a dialogue, because its implementation would have to guarantee in advance that the border would pass through Qalqilyah from the west. The Likud leaders simply do not want any negotiations, therefore they are constantly proposing impossible conditions.

The U.S. document achieved following direct talks between Peres and Husayn does, however, set reasonable conditions. This is because the PLO will not be invited to the deliberations table and no decisions will be made in the broad international framework except through direct bilateral contacts along the Jerusalem-Amman line. Anyone who tries to alter these international conference conditions will not find Israeli or U.S. delegates there. Washington has guaranteed this in writing, and even before this George Shultz will work to extract a Jewish emigration and a renewal of diplomatic ties with Israel from the Soviets.

What else does the torpedoing Likud want? For Husni Mubarak to demand that the Soviet Union open its gates to Jewish emigration? That Zayd al-Rifai do the same?

The Likud is looking for faults. It wants to foil and prevent. It has nothing to propose to Husayn in any negotiations framework. The mine-laying now occupying Shamir and his ministers is nothing new. Golda Meir faced them. In her desire to foil Defense

Minister Moshe Dayan's proposal for a partial withdrawal from the Sinai, she negated her very existence. When she was told that reopening the Suez Canal to shipping depended on the transfer of 750 Egyptian policemen to the eastern bank of the Sinai, she raised a ruckus: What if it turns out that they are regular soldiers? And who will see to it that their number does not increase to 900 or, heaven forbid, even to 1,000? Dayan gave in and abandoned the opening of the canal and an interim arrangement and, instead, the Yom Kippur War broke out.

Peres must bear his good friend's bitter fate in mind. He must not give up. He must increase the pressure and not ease up. He must put pressure both on the rejectionist Likud and the PLO supporters, who claim there is nothing to talk about. (This is not true; the dynamics of the debating process could create new understandings. Anyone who claims that Peres has nothing to discuss with Husayn generally tends to say that Israel has no chance of extracting such convenient conditions for an international conference from Jordan.) Actually, the majority of those Israelis who are opposed to getting peace under any conditions of surrender dictated by the Arabs want to know that their government constantly examines the actual cost of peace. Only under this condition will they be able to march off to the next war with equanimity.

It seems that the Likud fears that Peres may succeed in giving the public the feeling that it is worth opening negotiations under the conditions he has achieved, especially as the PLO, for the time being, has been left outside. Some of the Herut ministers understand that in the election campaign the opponents of the international conference may appear to be those whose rejectionism will end in another Yom Kippur War.

In the Independence Day edition of *Ma'ariv* Shamir hinted that he no longer justifies his opposition to the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. He now understands he was mistaken. When it is convenient for him, he will also withdraw his opposition to negotiations with Jordan under international auspices, as Peres is to propose to the Inner Cabinet next week. Early elections could bring his term in office as prime minister to an end and maybe even drive his party away from the steering wheel. There is a chance that he will surrender and, in order to remain in power, will console himself by torpedoing the international conference with Jordan after it convenes.

This is because, in the end, the truth will trickle down even to the Likud voters. They will understand that the conditions on the negotiations obtained from the Americans and Jordanians are better than even those imagined by Peres, the eternal optimist.

USSR Rejects 'Passive' Conference Role

TA070458 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Recent consultations at the United Nations indicate that the Soviet Union is not prepared to be a passive observer at a Middle East peace conference and will insist on a role that is not only symbolic. The consultations were carried out by the UN secretary general, and the Voice of Israel's political reporter says Jerusalem has been informed.

AL-NAHAR: Arabs 'Squandered' Political Effort

TA060656 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 3 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Lack of Coordination Is Ammunition for Skepticism and Frustration"]

[Text] A few days ago we said in an editorial that Israel is avoiding giving an answer on its readiness to attend an international conference in order to negotiate on implementing the principle of land in return for peace. Israel is avoiding giving an answer by means of concocting baseless rumors about the existence of a Jordanian-Egyptian agreement as well as a Jordanian-Israeli one. Such rumors are meant to deceive world public opinion. They also aim at sowing the seeds of skepticism in the Egyptian and Jordanian stances toward the international conference, Palestinian participation, and Palestinian rights.

Yesterday the Jordanian minister of information refuted these Israeli rumors. He was joined by Egypt's Minister of State Butrus Ghali, who reiterated Cairo's commitment to pan-Arab principles regarding the international conference.

Who is responsible for this squandered Arab political effort that is being used to refute Israeli rumors? And who has transformed the Arab political potential for advancing international efforts to convene the international conference into the potential for refuting rumors and lies that find their way to the pages of Israeli and non-Israeli newspapers?

Lack of Jordanian-Palestinian coordination, abrogation of the Amman Agreement, and the strained Egyptian-Palestinian relations are ammunition that feed the fires of Israeli gossip as well as the fires of all those who have no interest in achieving peace in the Middle East.

The cards that were shuffled at the conclusion of the recent PNC session in Algiers and these rumors, which are no sooner forgotten than others appear in another form, have created frustration, despondency, and pessimism in the ranks of the residents of the occupied territories.

After all the developments and reactions of the past 2 weeks, we are no longer able to distinguish which positions are more effective for saving the land and people. We really are no longer able to clearly see our own political background. Naturally, we are also no longer able to recognize the logic behind all that happened before, during, and after the Algiers meeting.

New Record in Jewish Emigration From USSR

TA010943 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] A new record in the number of Jews leaving the Soviet Union: Last month 717 Jews left the Soviet Union. Approximately one-fourth of them immigrated to Israel. The others immigrated to the United States, Canada, Australia, and Italy. This was reported by the Public Council for Soviet Jewry.

Our correspondent notes that during the first 4 months of the year approximately 1,400 Jews left the Soviet Union, 500 more than during all of 1986.

Spaniards' Visit 'Major Step' Toward Closer Ties

TA060802 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 87 p 2

[Text] The president of the government of Catalonia, an autonomous province of Spain, arrived yesterday for a five-day visit which is seen as a major step towards strengthening Israeli-Spanish ties.

Jorde Pujol arrived at the head of a large delegation, which includes three provincial ministers, (agriculture, culture and commerce), 40 businessmen, 15 journalists, artists and academics. The visit is expected to focus on developing Israeli-Catalonian economic ties.

During the visit, Pujol will meet with President Hayim Herzog, Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres and other Israeli leaders and officials.

A spokesman for the Israel-Spain Chamber of Commerce said that most of Israel's trade with Spain last year was with Catalonia. In 1986, the official said, Spain exported goods worth about $120 million to Israel while Spain imported Israeli goods worth about $50m. At least part of the difference can be attributed to Israeli imports of cars made by Seat in Barcelona, Catalonia's largest city. The spokesman said Catalonia was a ready market for Israeli chemicals, drip-irrigation systems and other agricultural products.

Catalonia, in Spain's northeastern corner, has six million residents and accounts for about one-fifth of the country's GNP.

'Leaks' Describe Eban Subcommittee Proceedings

TA070551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has informed Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset's secret services subcommittee, that he feels free to react to the subcommittee's conduct of the Pollard investigation in any way he sees fit. In the wake of the latest leaks from the investigation, Rabin described the subcommittee's proceedings as strange. More details from Jack Katzenell:

Rabin's message follows a report on Israel Television that the Likud members of the subcommittee hold him mainly responsible for the Pollard affair, then Shim'on Peres, and least of all Yitzhaq Shamir. There were persistent rumors of a deal between the Labor and Likud sides in which Shim'on Peres would emerge relatively unscathed, while Rabin would take the blame. The committee's secretary, Uri Rada'i, issued a statement that these rumors bear no relationship to what is actually happening in the subcommittee. However, they are certainly based on leaks from certain subcommittee members.

The Likud members are asking how Rabin, as defense minister, could see such high-quality material from inside U.S. intelligence without realizing it was provided by an Israeli spy. The Likud members blame Shim'on Peres for agreeing, in a telephone conversation with George Shultz, to return all the material provided by Jonathan Pollard. The Likud members, particularly Ehud Olmert, maintain that Yitzhaq Shamir merely went along with situations which Rabin and Peres had created. The Labor Party members, Simha Dinitz and Mikha Harish, say Shamir was fully briefed from the outset.

Abba Eban has asked the six other subcommittee members to reply in writing to a number of questions, such as: What is their attitude to the ruling of Chief Justice Agranat, in his report on the Yom Kippur War, that a minister cannot evade responsibility by saying he did not know about things that were happening in his ministerial sphere?

Defense Establishment Calculates Lavi Costs

TA061435 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 May 87 p 2

[Report by Re'uven Pedhatzur]

[Text] The defense establishment, with the aid of calculations and promises of various allocations from different elements, has succeeded in proving that there is no shortage of funds for the Lavi project. This despite the fact that in reality no less than $140 million was lacking.

The Defense Ministry had demanded $209 million from this year's budget for the Lavi; however, because Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] already used $31 million from the 1987 budget for the Lavi in 1986, the Defense Ministry's allocation to the Lavi was actually $178 million. Because, according to the Lavi project management's calculations, $318 million was needed for the Lavi, in 1987 $140 million for the project was lacking.

In order to close the gap, it was agreed to transfer another $31 million from the 1988 budget to this year's budget. Thus the gap was narrowed to $109 million. IAI promised to allocate about $50 million from its sources and other industries connected with the Lavi added on $6 million. Thus the gap was narrowed to $53 million.

Referring to this sum, defense establishment economists will claim that IAI will only pay its suppliers what they are owed after 1 April 1988, so that these sums will not be spent during the current budgetary year. In this way the defense establishment staff is succeeding in pointing out that the government does not, in fact, have to decide on any addition whatsoever to the Lavi project in the budgetary year 1987.

Defense establishment sources point out that, if IAI stands by its commitment to allocate an annual sum of $50 million to the Lavi, some $212 million with no coverage will still be missing during the next 3 years.

Settlers Demonstrate After W. Bank Bomb Attack

TA060442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The Arab town of Qalqilyah was put under curfew last night after a petrol bomb was thrown at an Israeli vehicle. The attack sparked off an angry reaction from Jewish settlers. More from reporter Steve Rodan:

The area had been the scene of several petrol bomb attacks in the past few months, and so far there have been no arrests. One petrol bomb killed 'Ofra Moses of Alfe Menashe last month.

Last night a petrol bomb was thrown at an Israeli vehicle. No damage or injuries were reported. Still the attack enraged Jewish settlers and immediately after the petrol bomb was thrown, several residents of nearby Jewish settlements traveled to the home of Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and demanded a meeting with him. After responding to a police demand that they leave, the settlers drove on to Qalqilyah, where the Army had imposed a curfew. The settlers broke through an Israeli Army barrier and reached the center of the town. Several of the demonstrators, including Gush Emunim settlement leader Dani'ela Weiss, threw bottles at shops in the town, rolled barrels down the streets, and set fires to tires. Police were summoned, and the settlers left the area.

Ansar 2 Becomes Permanent Security Prison

TA060907 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 May 87 p 3

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] Late last week, a few months after, Yitzhaq Mordekhay, the commander of the Southern Command, ordered the opening of Ansar 2, a temporary jail in Gaza to which hundreds of prisoners from among the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip who had been arrested for breaches of public order over the past few months were taken, it was decided to turn the temporary jail into a regular prison for security prisoners.

The decision was made by the senior military echelons in the Southern Command with the approval of the minister of defense. *Ha'aretz* has learned of this from a senior military source. It has also been learned that a commander, holding the rank of captain has been appointed for the new prison.

AL-SHA'B Assails Arab Regimes' Anti-PLO Stance

TA052005 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 May 87 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Middlemen in the Political Market"]

[Text] It is not possible to see the vehement Arab reaction that has emanated and is emanating against the PLO leadership in the aftermath of the resolutions by the unifying National Council, which ended the work of its 18th session in Algiers recently as detached from the delicate flirting going on these days between more than one Arab capital on one hand and Washington and Tel Aviv on the other. This flirting, above all, aims at expanding the Arab boycott of the unified Palestinian leadership and at exploiting the current Arab situation to hitch Palestinian alternatives to the bandwagon of dubious U.S. schemes and solutions in the region.

In light of current developments in the Arab and international arenas, most of which pursue a course of hostility toward the Palestinian people and their legitimate leadership, we can only interpret the Egyptian decision to close the PLO's offices in Cairo and the preceding provocative Moroccan attack, led by the king of Morocco himself, against the PLO leadership, as a step on the course charted by Washington for its adherents among rulers of Arab regimes to reach the gate of the international conference in accordance with U.S. and Israeli criteria that are totally inconsistent with international criteria.

Despite yesterday's denial by Amman and Cairo of reports in world news media about Jordan's and Egypt's consent to a U.S. document comprising 19 points that was recently presented to Israel and in which Washington defined its viewpoint about the expected conference, which completely contradicts the international perspective of the international conference, this intense propaganda smokescreen with which Amman and Cairo are trying to cover up what is taking place between these capitals and Washington and Tel Aviv, cannot conceal the reality of Egyptian, Jordanian, and Moroccan tendencies. The reality was clearly expressed by the provocative campaign that accompanied the PNC meetings as well as by statements lauding the U.S. role and hinting that a change has occurred in Washington's views on the expected international conference. Those views are confined to the Israeli concept of the conference, which perceives the conference as no more than an umbrella, a matter of protocol, or a conduit for holding direct negotiations in order to reach separate agreements similar to those signed by Egypt.

Amid this state of affairs some irresponsible voices are sermonizing to the PLO leadership in an overt brokering bid with regard to conspiratorial schemes drawn up in Tel Aviv and Washington.

There is no need to repeat the justification of Palestinian rejection of an international conference according to U.S. and Israeli criteria, which stipulate PLO recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338 and consider the conference as no more than an umbrella under which separate deals could be concluded. Any Palestinian child can pinpoint the correct answer to these conditions, but we affirm that accepting the international conference according to U.S. and Israeli criteria represents the objective equivalent of political suicide.

Due to a sense of historical responsibility, we reject any person appointing himself as the trustee of our people's destiny and their political future. We affirm that the leadership chosen by our people at the 18th PNC, which determined the framework and principles of the leadership's activity in the Arab and international arenas, is the only one authorized to talk about participating in any international negotiations aimed at achieving the aspirations and hopes of our people to attain their legitimate rights and establish their independent state.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives DFLP's Hawatimah

LD062053 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received DFLP Secretary General Brother Nayif Hawatimah. Brother Hawatimah briefed the brother leader on the results of the recent meetings of Palestinian resistance detachments in Algiers.

Air Force Officers Swear Loyalty to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD071100 Tripoli JANA in English 1035 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Maa [May] 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution and supreme commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces met yesterday a number of the Libyan Arab Air-Force officers on the first anniversary of successfully resisting the abortive and barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression against Great al-Jamahiriyah.

The above officers, meanwhile, have presented a document of pledge to the leader of the revolution. It reads:

A document of pledge to the leader of the great al-Fatih revolution Colonel Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi.

Taking the opportunity of the ceremonies on the victories, courageously resisting the forces of aggression and the foiling of the dreams of the U.S. enemy that targeted the leader of the revolution in person whom Allah has protected and has survived standing tall challenging the enemies, we, members of the Libyan Arab Air-Force on this occasion congratulate you wishing you long life and prosperity.

On this occasion, we present to you a document of pledge of allegiance. We are very grateful to your decision to honour the members of the Air Force for their efforts despite the fact that such efforts are part and parcel of our duty and the pledge we have taken to both protect the great Al-Fatih revolution and to propogate it.

This honour bestowed on us will strengthen our resolve to sacrifice whatever is of great value for the great Al-Fatih revolution and its victorious leader.

We will resist the enemies and weak-minded in every place or at any time [words indistinct] that we are on the standby to carry out any duty or suicide act to wreck the fortresses of the enemies and achieve the objectives and principles of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

Proceed forward.

May you be always our pride and symbol.

Through yourself we will be guided to take the road of enlightenment.

JANA Reports Statement on Presence in Pacific

LD071029 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Tripoli, 7 May (JANA) — The progressive forces in the Pacific Ocean region, members of the International Center for Combatting Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction, and Fascism, have emphasized the increased awareness of progressive and revolutionary forces in the region of the danger posed by the imperialist plan to eliminate the peoples of the Pacific and transform their home into a zone of nuclear conflict.

In a statement issued yesterday, these revolutionary forces claimed that the imperialists, Zionists, and their agents in the area have no other way to hamper the efficiency of the region's revolutionary forces except to talk about Libya's increased regional role. The revolutionary forces added in their statement that the region's peoples know very well the real motives stirring imperialism's agents in the area to such a degree of filthy coordination. They pointed out that the logic seeking to impose imperialist tutelage over the free peoples of the Pacific and to control their political and revolutionary relations with others has been spurned, for it lacks any justification in international law and conventions.

The statement emphasized that only the peoples of the Pacific Ocean region and the peoples of Asia have the right and are authorized to raise their voice and make decisions of their own free will without any domination or pressure from forces in the region or elsewhere.

The statement said the Great Jamahiriyah, which has the responsibility of leading the International Center for Combatting Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction, and Fascism, has no colonialist ambitions in the Pacific and is not seeking places in which to carry out nuclear tests or lands in which to establish aggressive military bases. Nor does it want to prepare a theater for the Third World War in the Pacific.

The statement added that those who provoked the uproar over the role of the Great Jamahiriyah in the Pacific are only carrying out the orders of their imperialist, Zionist, and racist masters to emphasize their ability to play the role of imperialist guard in the area. They have no proof or evidence to substantiate their assertions.

The statement continued: The growth of an international popular front from the Pacific to the Atlantic to save mankind from imperialism, racism, and Zionism, and to bring peace to all of humanity, and as a decisive response to the aggressive imperialist strategy, has become an urgent necessity if there is tc be a presence in international forums and on the battlefield. Progressive and revolutionary forces in the Pacific and East Asia have assumed their full responsibilityin this area.

The statement emphasized that those states feigning concern for the region's safety must put an end to the oppression of their own peoples, including the area's original inhabitants. They must stop playing the role of go-between that made the entry of French, British, and U.S. colonialism possible in the region. They must work to eliminate the imperialist presence in the Pacific, which threatens the security of the region's peoples and their right to

life. Moreover, they must stop practicing a policy of neocolonialism in the region.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Cables Thanks to King Fahd

LD061502 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, has sent a cable to his brother King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz. Here is the text:

Following the success God bestowed on your lucky endeavors and guided by that historic meeting between us and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid in the presence of Your Majesty, it is our pleasure to present to our brother, Your Majesty, the highest expressions of thanks and consideration, both in my name and on behalf of all Moroccans.

For more than a month, Your Majesty has been making tremendous efforts and carrying out good offices missions to permit this meeting to take place in the best possible conditions. Thus, your assistants traveled several times between Morocco and Algeria, and you made two trips to the Arab Maghreb region, and remained close by, continuing your work day and night. You remained for the first time after the start of the month of Ramadan — all this in Your Majesty's attempt to make the meeting a reality. God crowned your efforts with success, and the leaders of two brotherly countries and neighbors met, thanks to you. That meeting, which will help solve the problems standing between the two countries and which could be the starting point of true and continuous cooperation between Algeria and Morocco, will serve the interests of the region and those of Arabism and Islam.

Dear brother, the Moroccan people and I will remain grateful to Your Majesty and hold your efforts in high esteem. We pray to God to protect Your Majesty and bestow health upon you so you will achieve greater development and progress for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. May God keep you a strong citadel of Arabism and Islam, and may peace and God's blessing and compassion be upon you.

SUDAN

Army Not To Take Part in U.S. Maneuvers

JN071123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1058 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Khartoum, May 7 (SUNA) — Minister of Industry and Acting Information Minister Mubarak al-Fadil has denied news circulated by some Egyptian newspapers that Sudan will take part in the U.S. Bright Star manoeuver.

Speaking to the daily *Al-Ayyam* published today the minister affirmed that the Sudanese Army will not participate in any military manoeuver with the U.S. Forces to be carried out within the context of the Bright Star training programme which is carried out annually [?by] the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces in collaboration with armies of some countries in the region.

Sudan is not a part in any commitment of such activities with any country in the world, he said, adding that Sudan had terminated five months ago an agreement reached during the defunct regime on stocking in Port Sudan town military equipment belonging to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

Some Egyptian newspapers recently reported that Sudan would participate in the U.S. Bright Star training programme.

Reportage on Downing of Plane Near Malakal

SPLA Air Defense Claims Action

EA061543 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] SPLA Air Defense unit of Fashoda Battalion under the command of Captain Oyai Deng Ajok, operating in and around Malakal Town, the capital of Upper Nile Administrative Area, shot down yesterday evening, Tuesday, 5 May 1987, what initial reports say may be a 25-seater plane.

SPLA Spokesman Repeats Warning

EA061423 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The official spokesman for SPLM-SPLA, in a statement to Radio SPLA, has said that the Sudan Army has recently been chartering domestic and international aircraft to ferry military supplies to Juba, Malakal, and Wau in order to dump ammunition and rations to their outstations before the rains. These planes have been flying to Juba and Malakal at the rate of three flights per day. As a result, the spokesman went on, the SPLA reinforced its air defense units within range of any aircraft overflying Juba, Malakal, Wau, and other strategic towns in the war zone one. The spokesman reiterated SPLA's earlier warning to domestic and international aircraft overflying airspace controlled by the SPLA.

It is to be recalled that the official spokesman of the SPLM-SPLA political-military high command issued a few weeks ago a stern warning to international flights, cautioning them against the violation of the airspace in the areas controlled by the SPLM-SPLA.

According to the spokesman, the threat to such aircraft was being posed by the fact that mercenary enemy planes had lately resorted to flying at high altitude on international air routes, before swooping down suddenly to bomb SPLA-controlled towns and areas.

Airport Security Increased

JN061623 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — Al-Sirr Hasan Bashir, director general of the Civil Aviation Department, has announced that 13 passengers were aboard the Sudan Air Cessna-404 plane that crashed in Malakal yesterday. Those passengers, he said, included seven adults, three children, and an infant, all of whom were Sudanese, in addition to the plane's crew, made up of two Netherlanders.

In a statement here today, Al-Sirr said that causes of the crash have not yet been pinpointed and added that security measures are being taken at airports in the southern region. He noted that the security measures being taken at the airports of Malakal and Waw cover an area of 15 km, while security at Juba Airport extends over 25 km. He indicated that no civilian planes are being allowed to fly to airports in the southern region until the authorities are certain of security at the facilities there.

Army Releases Communique

JN061757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Khartoum May 6 (SUNA) — A communique released here Wednesday by the People's Armed Forces General Head quarters said that the rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) have shot down with SAM 7 rocket a civilian plane yesterday east of Malakal town southern Sudan killing all the 13 [as received] passengers on board.

Five men, two women, two children and two Yugoslav [as received] crewmen were all killed, the communique said.

Ethiopian Information Minister Ends Visit

JN061225 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Khartoum, May 6 (SUNA) — The Ethiopian information minister [Felleke Gedle-Giorgis] who concluded a visit to the country last Monday [as received], had carried a message from Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam on bilateral relations and means of their promotion, the daily *Al-Ayyam* issued here today reported.

Al-Mahdi, has reiterated Sudan readiness to bolster relations with Ethiopia. He urged the Ethiopian [as received] to accelerate the work of the joint ministerial committee.

CAR

Former Officials Arrested at Bokassa Trial

AB061625 Paris AFP in French 1812 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpt] Bangui 5 May (AFP) — Jean-Jacques Ngoma, former managing director of the CAR oil company, Centra-Hydro, and Roger Hubert, former minister at the imperial court responsible for managing the company, were charged this afternoon with "embezzlement of public funds" by the Bangui criminal court and arrested during a hearing of the Bokassa trial. These arrests are the seventh and eighth of witnesses during hearings at the court since the start of the trial of former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa on 26 November. Also during this 74th sitting, the president of the criminal court, Mr Edouard Frank, decided, at the general prosecutor's request, to initiate disciplinary proceedings against Bokassa's two CAR attorneys, Lambert Zokoezo and Nicholas Tiangaye, for "failing to correctly perform their duty as lawyers." [passage omitted]

CHAD

French Decision on Redeployment 'Imminent'

LD062226 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpt] Chad — In Paris the possibility of redeploying the French "Epervier" military force is now being studied. This is dictated by the new situation created after the recapture of northern Chad. The arrival of French troops in the large oasis of Faya-Largeau is being mentioned in particular. Daniel Desesquelle reports:

[Desesquelle] This time the 16th parallel is truly dead. France is preparing to redeploy some part of the "Epervier" force northward. This is the case of a maintenance detachment and a health unit that until now have been based at Kalait on the 16th parallel. They will now be stationed in Faya-Largeau. To ensure air cover for the region, a radar system will be put into service at Faya. With the protecting force, 250-300 French troops will have a foothold at the large oasis in northern Chad.

The decision has yet to be made official, but it is said to be imminent. Paris is apparently adapting to the situation on the ground. Today the threat no longer comes from Sudan to the east, as the Libyan troops that had infiltrated Darfur had to withdraw. However, with a strong Air Force, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi can bomb Faya and the surrounding areas. Moreover, Libyan reconnaissance planes were flying over the capital of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti a short time ago.

The Chadian Government has asked the French to help clear mines at Ouadi Doum and Faya-Largeau. This is to be a complete clearing operation. [passage omitted]

Official Announcement Made

AU071145 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Paris, May 7 (AFP) — France has agreed to supply "humanitarian and logistic aid" to Chad north of the 16th parallel, the strategic demarcation line beyond which French forces have till now refused to operate in their support role against Libyan-backed rebels.

The decision was announced here Thursday by a spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

The spokesman, Denis Baudouin, said removing landmines from the regions retaken by Chadian troops would be part of the assistance.

He said the 16th parallel had never existed as a frontier between south and north Chad, and there was no further reason to keep the artificial dividing line as there were no more threats in the north.

France Silent on Adviser's Talks With Habre

PM061522 Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 May 87 p 4

[Unattributed report: "French Silence Over Mr Wibaux's Mission to Ndjamena"]

[Text] Fernand Wibaux, the French Government's diplomatic adviser, was received by President Hissein Habre in Ndjamena on Thursday, 30 April. After that meeting, which lasted about 90 minutes, he declined to make any comment, saying that any statement about his mission to Chad would be a sign of disrespect for his partners.

He arrived in Ndjamena between Wednesday night and Thursday morning and left again immediately after his talks with the head of state.

Unofficial reports of "some misunderstandings" to be discussed between Paris and Ndjamena prompted this reaction on Thursday from a source close to the Chadian Embassy in France: "Some reports tend to show us as ungrateful toward France, but it is Paris that has failed to keep its promises and pledges."

Reaffirming that "cooperation between France and Chad is going smoothly" and that "Ndjamena is not looking to up the ante," Chadian circles stress the fact that Paris "is not offering anything right now, and has not taken any steps to protect an MI-24 helicopter and other equipment captured in the north from Libyan bombings and from sand dunes."

According to the same source, some 20 French experts visited Ouadi Doum on 23 March but did not concern themselves with the helicopter. The Chadians were "shocked" by this attitude.

The French are somewhat irritated by the arrival of American experts in Chad. The Chadians say these civilians, a total of four, arrived on Sunday, 12 April aboard a French plane. "It is an exaggeration to say the Americans are going to take over from France. A few civilian experts will not have a decisive effect on

the development of U.S.-Chadian relations. France must simply adapt its policy to the new circumstances," according to a Chadian source.

After these statements were made, the French defense and foreign ministers refused to make any comment.

ZAIRE

Canadian External Relations Minister Arrives

AB062038 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0815 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 5 May (AZAP) — Monique Landry, Canada's minister of external relations, arrived in Kinshasa from Morocco on the evening of 5 May. She will be paying a 3-day official visit as part of the preparations for the second summit of French-speaking countries, scheduled to be held in Quebec (Canada) from 2 through 7 September. During this, her first trip to Zaire, Monique Landry will also meet various Zairian officials for talks on international and bilateral issues. In addition, the visit will be an opportunity to sign certain bilateral agreements, which have been in the oven and have yet to be revealed. [passage omitted]

Permanent Commission Meeting With Senegal Opens

AB062015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1926 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 5 May (AZAP) — The third session of the Zaire-Senegal Permanent Commission opened today in the Green Room at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. This meeting will enable the two countries to discuss their cooperative relations, review their accomplishments of the past 2 years, and draw up plans to improve, extend, and intensify these ties.

In an opening speech, Citizen Ekila Liyonda, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, said the two states' similar political choices and views of the world, expressed conceptually and concretely through negritude and sincerity, which are harmonious and complementary, have encouraged the two countries to further strengthen their relations. She expressed the hope that the current session would offer greater opportunities for increased cooperation in the areas of higher and university education, scientific research, industry, crafts, housing, tourism, and environmental protection. [passage omitted]

In his address, Ibrahima Fall, Senegalese minister of foreign affairs, said that cooperation between Zaire and Senegal, which has been strengthened over the years, is based on the common struggle against colonialism, the preservation of both states' independence, and the protection of the values of black civilization. He highlighted the desire of both countries to bolster their cooperation and stressed that relations between Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Abdou Diouf are friendly. [passage omitted]

The Zaire-Senegal Permanent Commission, which was set up in August 1979, has already held two sessions: one in Kinshasa in January 1982 and the other in Dakar in April 1985. This latest meeting will end on 8 May.

Foreign Affairs Official Back From Morocco, SFRY

AB011456 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1137 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 May (AZAP) — Mrs Ekila Liyonda, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, has expressed satisfaction with the result of the deliberations that enabled Zaire to review its cooperation with Morocco and Yugoslavia. Mrs Ekila made the statement on 30 April following her return to Kinshasa after a 3-week official mission that took her to Yugoslavia from 14 to 18 April and Morocco from 19 to 23 April.

While in the two countries, the state commissioner took part in the meetings of Zaire's joint committees with Yugoslavia and Morocco. During her stay in Yugoslavia, Mrs Ekila was received in audience by the prime minister [as received] of the Federal Executive Council as well as by the Yugoslav president. She was received in Morocco by the prime minister and King Hassan II.

BENIN

PRC Textile Industry Delegation Arrives

AB070800 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by Comrade Ji Guobiao, PRC vice minister of the textile industry, has begun a visit to Benin. The delegation was met on arrival at dawn today by Comrade Barnabe Bidouzo, minister of finance and economy. The group was received this afternoon at the Palace of the Republic by Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, president of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, representing the head of state.

After the meeting, Comrade Ji Guobiao spoke to us about the goals of his visit and discussed relations between China and Benin:

[Begin Ji recording in Chinese followed by French translation] We discussed, or rather we reviewed, the visits made by leaders and delegations of various ranks to each other's country. We discussed President Mathieu Kerekou's first visit to the PRC in 1976 and his second trip in December.

These visits have made a great contribution to the strengthening and consolidation of our friendly cooperative relations and to the growth of technical and economic collaboration between our two countries.

The aim of our presence here in Benin today is, first, to attend tomorrow's inauguration ceremony of the Vossa cotton textile manufacturing complex, and to visit your beautiful country.

Earlier in our talks, we discussed the progress of construction on the cotton textile complex project. It was through close and friendly cooperation between our two parties that this building was erected in a most cordial atmosphere. The construction work, which began 2 years ago, was completed in less than 2 years. From the beginning of the work [words indistinct], and on 27 February 1987 we officially handed over the project. The quality of the work is excellent.

Finally, I used the meeting to express my sincere thanks for the warm welcome and the organization of the visit, carefully prepared by your competent comrade minister. I also thanked the president of the republic and his excellency the chairman of the Revolutionary Assembly's Permanent Committee. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Foreign Minister's Scandinavian Visit Detailed

AB061639 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation is expected in Stockholm today for a 2-day friendly working visit to Sweden. During his stay, Comrade Leandre Bassolet will visit the Swedish university of agricultural science in Uppsala. The Burkinabe foreign minister will then hold talks with the secretary for international relations of Sweden's Social Democratic Party and with representatives of the Swedish Parliament's Foreign Affairs Commission. He will also be in touch with our Burkinabe friends in the Nordic countries, especially the members of Sweden-Burkina associations.

On 8 May, the comrade minister will leave for Helsinki, Finland, the third and final stop on his visit to the Nordic states. This visit is meant to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between Burkina Faso and these countries and to examine various aspects of this collaboration.

It should be noted that the minister of foreign affairs arrived in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 3 May for the first stage of his European tour. Comrade Leandre Bassolet and his Danish counterpart reviewed bilateral relations and the African situation. A concrete sign of the positive results of these talks is Denmark's promise to finance two water and power supply projects in Burkina at a cost of 5 billion CFA.

GUINEA

CMRN Announces Sentences of Former Officials

AB061415 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 May 87

["Important communique" issued by the CMRN on 5 May in Conakry]

[Text] CMRN communique: Following the sudden death of the former Guinean president on 26 March 1984, the Army took power to save the Guinean people from another bloodbath. From its inception, the CMRN, as the political leadership of the second Republic of Guinea, had as its major objectives the restoration of freedom, national reconstruction, and the unity of all Guineans. In its statements, the CMRN has always shown its great concern with national unity as the indispensable prerequisite for social peace. Without peace, the entire Guinean nation cannot be put back on the necessary track of economic recovery after 26 years of a government of lies, deceit, phony slogans, theatrics, and financial mismanagement.

Still motivated by its desire to foster national unity, the CMRN asked Guineans to repress their anger, overcome their frustration, and try to surmount their resentment and forgive. In the same vein, the CMRN decided — and some of our fellow countrymen disagreed with this — to order the release of certain people. This, it thought, would be a sign of [word indistinct]. However, the committee was surprised to see that some of those freed were seriously implicated, before and after their release, in the planning and execution of a coup d'etat designed to revive the former regime and reinstate the officials that had been definitively rejected by the Guinean people.

Finally, the same desire to promote national unity dictated the formation of the first government of the second Republic, which included civilians and military men who had held important political posts under the former regime.

When the military came to power, the only individuals arrested were those who had been found guilty of the most serious crimes punishable under the laws they themselves had passed. Regardless of the devastation done by the state-party regime and its leaders, which has been described at different times and in different places as a crime against humanity, the CMRN ran the risk of causing discontent among a sizeable segment of Guinean society by giving the arrested dignitaries of the defunct regime and the 1985 coup plotters the most humane treatment possible. This was done in view of the disintegration of the economy, administration, and facilities inherited from the state-party regime.

Families were not evicted from their houses, even when those homes belonged to the state. Those arrested were detained under better conditions than prisoners in any other jail. This can be confirmed by Amnesty International, which sent a delegation to meet and talk with them.

However, the CMRN is accountable first and foremost to its people, the Guinean people, who have (?unreservedly) approved its moves in this area, which are designed to take the steps necessary to have arrested criminals tried for their crimes under the laws that they themselves drafted. After everything that has taken place in the past 27 years, this was the least the CMRN owed the Guinean people.

Thus, the State Security Court and the court-martial tried the civilians and military personnel according to their status. The following verdicts were returned:

A. Civilians: I. Death sentence in absentia with forfeiture of property: 1. Ismael Conde, trade inspector, on the run; 2. Kamaroko Cisse, Air-Guinea steward, on the run; 3. Lansadi Berete, construction engineer at the Housing and Habitat Directorate, Conakry III, on the run; 4. Mohamed Cheikh Kaba, physics engineer, on the run; 5. Moussabi Kaba, lecturer of arts, doctorate degree in law, on the run; 6. Tahirou Keita, teacher at the Ministry of National Education, on the run; 7. El Hadj Daouda Diawara, retired bureaucrat, on the run; 8. Kabinet Kaba, alias Larou Lerou, former principal private secretary, on the run; 9. El Hadj Cheikh Ould Tidiane Diane, master [preceding word in English] and former member of the staff of the office of the Bandakoro Mines Masters Bureau, on the run; 10. El Hadj Mamadi Keita, on the run; 11. Mamadi Raoul Doubate, on the run; 12. Ali Keita, driver for former Colonel Diarra Traore, on the run.

II. Death sentence and forfeiture of property: 1. Ismael Toure, former minister; 2. Mamadi Keita, former minister; 3. Moussa Diakite, former minister; 4. Karim Keyra, former minister; 5. Seydou Keita, former commissioner general of the revolution; 6. Amara Toure, former federal secretary; 7. Moloukou Souleymane Toure, former permanent undersecretary; 8. Mamadou Bah Camara, former police commissioner; 9. Mamourou Toure, former ambassador; 10. Lansana Diane, former minister; 11. Sekou Cherif, former minister; 12. Samory Toure, former director general of SONAPEG [expansion unknown]; 13. Abdoulaye Toure, former minister; 14. Amadou Diamaho Camara, former deputy director of the Foreign Debts Servicing Office, DCRG; 15. Bensalia Kouyate, businessman; 16. Sory Djoubate, alias Afory, former official in the Ministry of International Cooperation; 17. Toumani Sangara, former minister.

III. Hard labor for life and forfeiture of property: 1. Moussa Sendiana Camara, former minister; 2. Mohamed Fadiga, former police commissioner; 3. Noumouke Diakite, former director of a maritime fishing company; 4. El Hadj Sory Sidibe, retired civil servant; 5. Tidiane Traore, former director general of the CND [expansion unknown]; 6. Abdallah Camara, former deputy director of the technical department of Guinean Radio and Television; 7. Dr Sidiki Diakite, Pharma-Guinea; 8. Dr Ibrahima Khalif Traore, holder of a doctorate in physics at the Central Institute for Research, Coordination, and Documentation, ICCRDG; 9. El Hadj Lansana Conde, former technical director of the Automobile Technical Control Services; 10. Bourama Doubate, schoolmaster, former journalist.

IV. Twenty years at hard labor: 1. Mory Kaba, construction engineer, former attache at the Ministry of National Education; 2. Mory Toure, transport owner in (Lambreya); 3. Aboubacar Sidiki Kouyate, former director of the imports division at [words indistinct]; 4. Tidiani Doumbouya, trader, master with the Bandankoro Mines; 5. Lansia Kouyate, KL, former accountant with [name indistinct]; 6. Sidiki Sanogo, tailor, marabout, and sorcerer; 7. Yamanka Samake, former conductor with the Nimba Jazz Band, Zerekore; 8. Mamoudou Doumbouya, former press attache in Zerekore.

V. Fifteen years at hard labor: 1. Khade Sangare, former civil servant in the Ministry of International Cooperation; 2. Sekou Kande, former administrative director of [word indistinct]; 3. Aboubakar Boubou Kaba, former director general of [word indistinct]; 4. Kaba Nadif, former director general of Credit-National, Chateau d'Eau [city ward]; 5. Marcel Cros, former minister -- this sentence is accompanied by forfeiture of property; 6. Mamady Camara, former principal private secretary [word indistinct]; 10. [as heard] El Hadj Moustapha Khalou, former chairman of the Bandankoro Mine Masters.

VI. Eight years at hard labor with forfeiture of property: 1. Hadja Andree Toure [wife of the late former President Sekou Toure], housewife; 2. Mohamed Toure, former senior civil servant at the Ministry of Finance; 3. Hadja Mohmoud Kouyate, housewife.

VII. Five years in detention: 1. Domany Kaba, housewife; 2. Moyouma Berete, housewife; 3. John Mamady Berete, former employee with SOGUIPLA [expansion unknown]; 4. Hadja Teto Bah, former vice governor of the BCRG [Guinean Bank of Commerce and Reconstruction].

VIII. Three years in detention: 1. Bandiang Kourouma, former controller in the Ministry of Animal Husbandry; 2. Sekou Keita, driver and transport owner.

IX. Twenty-six months in detention: 1. Hadja Ramata Toure [sister of the late President Sekou Toure], housewife; 2. Hadja Noukoumba Toure [sister of the late President Sekou Toure], housewife; 3. Damantang Camara, former minister [and former National Assembly speaker]; 4. Kakariaou Toure, former commissioner general of the revolution; 5. Mohamed Lamine Toure, former minister; 6. Mamady Kaba, former minister; 7. Fily

Cissoko, former minister; 8. Sekou Kaba, former commissioner general of the revolution; 9. Sikhe Camara, former minister.

B. Military and paramilitary personnel: I. Death sentence in absentia with forfeiture of property: one lieutenant; two second lieutenants; two warrant officers first class; two corporals; and two policemen.

II. Death sentence with forfeiture of property: 1 general; 2 colonels; 11 majors; and 6 captains.

III. Life at hard labor with forfeiture of property: eight captains; seven lieutenants; eight second lieutenants; six warrant officers first class; three warrant officers second class; three police commissioners; and one policeman.

IV. Twenty years at hard labor: six lieutenants; two second lieutenants; three warrant officers first class; four warrant officers second class; one sergeant; three police inspectors; and two police sergeants.

V. Fifteen years at hard labor: one major; three lieutenants; one second lieutenant; one warrant officer first class; seven warrant officers second class; (?one) sergeant; one lance sergeant; one corporal; one police commissioner; and one police inspector.

VI. Five years in detention: one colonel; one captain; two lieutenants; four second lieutenants; one warrant officer first class; five warrant officers second class; three lance sergeants; three police sergeants; two sergeants; one policeman; one police commissioner; and one female police inspector.

The following have been acquitted for lack of evidence: 1. civilians, 80; 2. military and paramilitary personnel: 1 major; 6 captains, 9 lieutenants, 15 second lieutenants, 7 warrant officers first class; 7 warrant officers second class; 5 sergeants; 5 lance sergeants; 3 police commissioners; and 2 police inspectors.

The CMRN takes this opportunity to reiterate its appeal to all Guineans. If they cannot forget the past, they should show magnanimity and close ranks around the CMRN and its government. This will enable them to complete the difficult, but necessary and exciting task of national reconstruction, a national reconstruction that will finally bring about the happiness to which the Guinean people have legitimately aspired, given the natural resources with which Guinea is endowed and the hard work and sacrifice of its children. The CMRN once again reaffirms (?its willingness to work), free of ulterior motives and with no grudges to bear, to build a free society and a law-abiding state, which respects human dignity and freedoms, both individual and collective. In addition, it repeats its complete readiness and firm determination to cooperate with all states and peoples of the world on the basis of mutual respect and legality to safeguard peace, which is the indispensable prerequisite for the happiness of all peoples of the world, whose destinies seem more interdependent now than ever before.

[Signed] The CMRN

MALI

GUNT's Goukouni Arrives; Traore Meeting Planned

AB071141 Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Bamako, 7 May (AFP) — According to reliable sources in Bamako, Malian President General Moussa Traore will grant an audience today to Goukouni Oueddei, president of the original GUNT [Transitional National Union Government].

These sources also noted that Goukouni Oueddei arrived in Bamako last night for a visit, the duration of which was not specified.

USSR Trade Union Delegation Continues Visit

AB061927 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] A two-member delegation from the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, which has been in Bamako since 30 April at the invitation of the National Union of Mali Workers [UNTM], was received on 5 May by the UNTM secretary general, Comrade Bakary Karembe. This was followed by a courtesy call on the minister of employment and civil service. The delegation had previously attended the big May Day parade in Segou, where they met with Soviet comrades and Markala officials [words indistinct] the Markala Dam and to the workshop of the Niger River Basin agricultural development project. It should be noted that the delegation left for Senongo this morning to visit the dam.

NIGER

Kountche, Goukouni Hold Further Talks 6 May

AB061300 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The head of state, President Seyni Kountche, granted a second audience this morning to Goukouni Oueddei, president of the original GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], whom he had received yesterday. Mr Goukouni's trip to Niger, which is part of his African tour, (?concerns the situation in Chad), which he discussed at length with the head of state.

Goukouni on Libyan Role

AB061538 Dakar PANA in French 1217 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Niamey, 6 May (ANP/PANA) — Former GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] President Goukouni Oueddei, who arrived in Niamey on 4 May, was received in audience yesterday by Niger President Seyni Kountche. The two men discussed the national reconciliation process in Chad, which Goukouni said had already been "initiated in the field," as the armies of the two factions are fighting side by side.

When asked about the failure of his meeting in Ouagadougou with new GUNT President Acheikh ibn Oumar, Goukouni denied any attempt at a meeting or rapprochement. The media,

he added, had greatly exaggerated the talks and negotiations, and were far from the truth.

In any case, Mr Goukouni noted, "Acheikh cannot tell me he represents anything, for what occurred in Cotonou in December cannot bring him any credit whatsoever." "While I keep my position," he stressed, "no one can speak on behalf of the GUNT."

Turning to the recent meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee in Libreville, the former GUNT president stated that he wished Libya had been there, so it could have been heard by the committee. If the committee cannot solve the problem, it can send it on to an international level, Mr Goukouni added.

As for his return to Chad, Mr Goukouni indicated that all that was necessary was the signing of an agreement, but for the moment, certain essential points that are "obstacles" to true unity among Chadians must be discussed. "I would have liked to visit Ndjamena before going anywhere else, but I believe the time will come," he explained, stating that his next stops will be Bamako and Algiers, where the final decision will be made.

Replying to a question on relations with Libya, he stated that "we have had our ups and downs with that country. Since Al-Qadhdhafi came to power, Libya has helped us. Since then we have had disappointments as well as happiness" but the end result, he concluded, benefits Chad, for "Chadians have realized they must unite to rebuild their country."

Before leaving Niamey for Bamako, the former GUNT president will be received for a second time by the Niger head of state, Seyni Kountche.

NIGERIA

University of Lagos Reopens After Protests

AB061548 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The University of Lagos reopened today to first and final year students, upon the undertaking to be of good conduct during their stay in the institution. The university was closed last week and the students ordered out of campus following a violent protest by them. The protest was [word indistinct] by a newspaper report that 30 students were to be suspended for their part in the student disturbances in May last year. A government statement later said it had not even considered the report on the disturbances and that no white paper on the issue had been issued.

Some of the returning students, in an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent at the Akoka campus, deplored the use of violence by [words indistinct] grievances. They said that a peaceful demonstration with a formal statement of [word indistinct] to the appropriate authorities would have achieved better results.

Meanwhile, [words indistinct] signing of the undertaking to be of good behavior by students will end tomorrow and will be immediately followed by normal classes.

SIERRA LEONE

New Arrests, Searches Delay Coup Trial

AB061703 Paris AFP in French 1308 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Freetown, 6 May (AFP) — After new arrests and searches, Freetown police announced on 6 May that the start of the "treason" trial of the 22 people arrested following the 23 March abortive coup in Sierra Leone, which was scheduled for 6 May, has been postponed to an unspecified date.

Five people were arrested on 5 May in Bo (a town in the south of the country) and on 4 May the home of Harry Williams, secretary of state in charge of the president's office, was searched as part of the investigation into the attempted coup, police added.

Ms Cynthia Minah, daughter of former Vice President Francis Minah, who is among the 22 accused, requested permission from the attorney general for a group of international lawyers to defend some of those charged. In addition to Mr Minah, 5 heads of the security services, including a former senior police officer, Gabriel Kaikai, and 16 civilians, including a Lebanese, Ghashim 'Ali, were to stand trial on 6 May.

Businessman's Office Raided

AB062147 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 6 May 87

[From "Focus on Africa"]

[Text] Ever since the uncovering of the coup plot against President Momoh in Sierra Leone on 23 March, there has been a question mark over what role, if any, Sierra Leone's leading businessman, (Samir Sa'id Muhammad), a lofty millionaire, might have had in the affair. He is out of the country, but today police took action. From Freetown, (Kaliu Kamara) cabled this report.

[Begin recording] Police today staged a spectacular lightning raid on (Samir Muhammad's) Freetown offices. Twenty-four workers, including (Samir Muhammad's) new office manager and 5 women, were arrested and taken to Criminal Investigation Division Headquarters for questioning. The offices [words indistinct] in central Freetown, were closed and two armed security men were posted at the entrance. Inspector Samuel Ley, popularly known here as General Ley, led the operation, but this afternoon he refused to speak about it.

The 24 caught in the police net today bring to 25 the number of (Samir's) workers and top officers arrested so far. His treasurer, Mr Ghashim 'Ali, has been in maximum security detention at Pademba Road Prison since late March, when the coup plot was uncovered. Police are now holding altogether some 49 people in connection with the plot. Rumors in Freetown, fueled by newspapers' speculations that the trial was due to begin today, led to a massive (?besieging) of the lower court by thousands of people anxious to be in on what they thought would be the opening of the trial. However, the trial has not yet materialized and it is not known when it is due to start. [end recording]

TOGO

PRC Deputy Culture Minister, Delegation Arrive

AB062058 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] A four-man Chinese delegation led by the PRC deputy culture minister, Ying Ruocheng, arrived in Lome this afternoon from Benin to begin an official visit to Togo. The delegation, the members of which are all from the PRC Ministry of Culture, was met at Hila Kondji by Atam Johnson, permanent undersecretary at the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture; Li Peiyi, PRC ambassador to Togo; and Zinzou Senouwo, director of the National Theater Company.

According to members of the delegation, this visit is part of the cultural cooperation between the PRC and Togo. There will be working sessions with officials from the Togolese Culture Ministry and meetings with several cultural associations. The delegation will also see the National Museum, the Lome Crafts Village, the workshop of artist-sculptor Ayi, and the large concert hall at RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] Hall. A tour of the plateau regions is scheduled as well.

BOTSWANA

Government Denies Report of RSA Security Pact

MB061139 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The office of the president has refuted claims in a South African newspaper that Botswana has rejected Pretoria's proposal for a joint security agreement on the lines of the Nkomati accord with Mozambique. The report was carried by *The Star* of Johannesburg on Monday under the headline "Botswana Rejects Accord." It based its report on an earlier report which had been carried by a local newspaper, *Mmegi Wa Dikgang*, which said such a proposal was made by Pretoria during a recent meeting between Botswana and South Africa in Gaborone.

In a statement today, the office of the president said it wished to state categorically that there is no truth whatsoever in the claim that a South African delegation proposed an Nkomati type of agreement to Botswana at the meeting in question. The statement explains that the meeting was held to discuss issues of mutual concern to the two countries.

Opposition Front Accused of Planning Coup

MB051253 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Some councillors of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] are reported to have charged that the opposition Botswana National Front [BNF] is planning to overthrow the government by military force. The allegation was made during political rallies addressed by Councillor Elizabeth Bathobakae and Mr Kono in Lobatse over the weekend.

Councillor Bathobakae told a rally at (Woodhall) that information had been leaked to them by relatives of BNF members that the party had sent people to Russia and Libya for military training and that arms and ammunition were about to be imported into this country to overthrow the government. Miss Bathobakae also alleged that the recent riots at Bontleng in Gaborone and student demonstrations at the University of Botswana were sponsored by the BNF. Councillor Kono said the government should seriously consider banning the BNF because it was a threat to peace and stability in this country. He said the BNF was a dumping ground for rebels and hooligans, and claimed that if the BNF came to power there could be no freedom of speech. Mr Kono suggested that there was an internal squabble within the BNF which delayed the election of a vice president.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Leaves for Visits to Italy, UK

MB050715 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano left Maputo yesterday for an official visit to the UK with a stopover in Italy, where he will hold talks with Italian officials. This is his first trip outside the African Continent since his appointment as chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique in November.

The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution has already visited the southern African countries of Tanzania, Angola, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Meets Pope, Italy's Andreotti

MB051920 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The Italian Government has decided to cancel Mozambique's debt, which amounts to $100 million, and to transform a loan to a Maputo glass factory into a grant. This was announced by the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, today in a meeting with the Mozambican president, Joaquim Chissano.

The Mozambican president arrived in Italy this morning for a 1-day working visit. Soon after his arrival, President Chissano had an audience with Pole John Paul II. During the discussion the Mozambican leader informed the leader of the Catholic Church about the results of a meeting Mr Chissano had with the Mozambican bishops last November. During that meeting it had been decided to return all church property that is not integrated into the Mozambican school system and which is not being used.

Relations between Mozambique and the Vatican saw great improvement following a visit there in 1983 by Mozambique's first president, Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash last October. During that visit President Samora Machel invited the pope to tour Mozambique.

President Chissano was scheduled to meet Italian President Francesco Cossiga before leaving Rome tomorrow for Britain.

Council of Ministers Assesses State Central Plan

MB061906 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The Council of Ministers held its 12th ordinary session in Maputo yesterday, which was devoted exclusively to assessing the implementation of the state central plan in the first 3 months of 1987. According to an official notice released this afternoon, the Council of Ministers noted that the various measures adopted by the government to rehabilitate the economy have been executed, and there are positive signs regarding the implementation of the 1987 state central plan. In this context, the Council of Ministers, meeting in its 12th ordinary session, defined specific tasks for various sectors to ensure that the 1987 is put into practice.

NAMIBIA

2 Dead, 2 Wounded After SWAPO Shelling in North

MB070651 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0645 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Windhoek May 7 SAPA — One civilian died and two others were injured in northern SWA/Namibia by SWAPO insurgents at 3am today, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said in Windhoek.

At least one insurgent died in the counter-bombardment by the security forces.

The civilian casualties were suffered outside the town.

The SWATF spokesman said upon enquiry that the insurgents, attacking from the south, fired a B10 cannon and 82 mortar bombs, but only three of the projectiles fell inside the town, which limited damage to buildings.

"More civilian casualties and serious damage to property were probably avoided by the prompt and accurate counter-bombardment of the security forces," he said.

"The enemy position was hit and the security forces on the scene found a B10 cannon, four B10 bombs, one B2mm mortar bomb, Soviet-made night-sight equipment, an AK47 rifle, a POM-Z anti-personnel mine and two bicycles."

At first light, the body of a SWAPO insurgent was found nearby. Follow-up operations were continuing, the SWATF spokesman said.

SOUTH AFRICA

NP Victorious, CP Strong in Assembly Elections

Early Returns Show Trend

MB062222 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2221 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 6, SAPA — Early results in the House of Assembly election indicated that the National Party was holding its own against the onslaught from the right and left, the Conservative Party was making heavy inroads into NP majorities and that the Progressive Federal Party-New Republic Party [NRP] alliance was running into trouble.

Computer predictions based on the first ten results showed that the PFP could lose its role of official opposition to the CP.

These results also indicated the HNP and NRP would vanish from the parliament scene.

The first NP gain was recorded in Durban Point, the seat of the former leader of the NRP Mr Vause Raw. Here the NP's Mr J.C. Matthee swept aside NRP veteran Mr Frank Martin. This was taken to confirm a trend indicated by the Umlazi result that the NRP voters have turned strongly towards the NP rather than the PFP-NRP alliance. Mr Martin was also a notable figure in the Kwa-Natal Indaba which has been a contentious issue in Natal. The NP Natal leader, Mr Stoffel Botha has rejected the Indaba proposals as unacceptable to most Natalians, though it was supported by Mr Martin and Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

These two seats both have a large blue collar element. Nevertheless in Durban's Berea seat, where the white collar element predominates, the NP seemed to have attracted many of the former NRP vote.

While the PFP's Mr Ray Swart increased his vote from 5693 to 7071, his NP opponent polled 3911. The NRP candidate, who did not stand this time, had 4924 votes in 1981.

The first independent candidate to gain a seat was Mr Wynand Malan in Randburg, with a stunning victory in the seat he had held for the NP before his defection.

Mr Colin Eglin of the PFP, was the first leader to be re-elected. He gained an almost 5000 majority over his NP opponent in Sea Point.

Mr Wynand Malan said that the electorate had given a clear indication for the first time that they had chosen across party, colour and parliamentary and non-parliamentary barriers, in voting him in at Randburg. The electorate had shown that model answers were not the solution for the future.

In Sasolburg, the HNP lost its only parliamentary seat when Mr Louis Stofberg was defeated by almost 3000 votes. This result had been forecast.

Another NP gain was Pietermaritzburg North, again in accord with predictions that Mr Graham Mcintosh of the PFP could not hold the seat.

Pietermaritzburg South, against expectations, also fell to the NP. The PFP's Mr Mike Tarr lost to the NP's Brian Edwards.

In Parktown, where the largest majority was gained in the previous election, Dr Marius Barnard of the PFP had his majority cut from 6513 to 2460.

In Stellenbosch, Dr Esther Lategan could not emulate the success of her independent colleague in Randburg.

Her NP opponent, Mr Piet Marais, said after his victory: "We will now move more quickly on the path of reform."

Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal leader of the NP who was expected to run into trouble in Port Natal, in fact held the seat easily, with a substantially increased majority.

Mr David Graaff, son of the former leader of the old United Party leader Sir de Villiers Graaff, provided the first real shock of the election when he won the Wynberg seat from the PFP's

national secretary, Mr Robin Carlisle. He won by only 97 votes in the closest result so far announced.

'Stunning Victory' for NP

MB062329 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2326 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 7, SAPA — The National Party appeared to be heading for a stunning victory in the white general election for the House of Assembly, snatching constituencies that the Progressive Federal Party regarded as safe traditional PFP seats and at the same time taking back Rissik from the Conservative Party and Sasolburg from the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

In virtually all the seats they retained they increased their majorities, with the exception of Potchefstroom where the CP reduced the [majority of] speaker in the last house and former minister of law and order Mr Louis le Grange, to 500-odd.

Pietermaritzburg South, a surprise NP win, and other Natal results showed that the PFP-NRP alliance had failed to draw the support of the NRP. These voters defected in droves to the NP, some estimates putting it as high as 75 per cent.

Wynberg in the Cape was a shock NP victory for Mr David Graaff. Less of a surprise was the NP gain of Hillbrow from the PFP, who had held it solidly. Here the influx of blacks, coloureds and Indians to turn this flatland into a grey area meant that many white voters left and those remaining indicated their dislike of racially mixed residential areas.

Traditionally safe NP seats in the north of Cape Town's metropolitan area were retained with increased majorities.

On the other hand, Mr Wynand Malan who defected from the NP, retained his Randburg seat with a comfortable majority, becoming the first candidate in decades to be elected on an independent ticket.

But Dr Esther Lategan, one of the trio of independents challenging the NP, could not repeat that success in Stellenbosch, although gaining a respectable total of votes.

Mr F.W. de Klerk, Transvaal leader of the NP, held Vereeniging by a reduced majority in a hard fought contest against the CP, said afterwards: "The CP is on the run" and predicted that the NP would take many more seats from the CP.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha retained his Westdene seat with a slightly reduced majority against PFP and CP opponents.

The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, was returned with a comfortable 4351 majority.

The failure of the right wing parties to achieve agreement to form an election pact worked against them in the polling.

Nowhere was this more obvious than in Hercules where the NP candidate won with a total of 6114 votes, while the CP and HNP votes together totalled almost 10,000. Mr S.P. Barnard of the CP chose this seat as a safe seat, instead of remaining in his Langlaagte seat. Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, came bottom of the poll.

The first CP gain was recorded in Roodeport where Mr J.J.S. Prinsloo gained a 714 majority over the NP candidate, with the HNP and PFP candidates both losing their deposits. In the 1981 general election, the NP was unopposed.

The NP gained Durban Point and Umbilo from the NRP, PMB [Pietermaritzburg] North and PMB South, Wynberg and Hillbrow from the PFP, Sasolburg from the HNP, Langlaagte, Sunnyside and Rissik from the CP and it lost Roodeport to the CP.

The PFP gained Bryanston from the independent Horace van Rensburg who was elected to the previous parliament on a PFP ticket but who defected before the nomination for this election.

At the half way mark, the NP had a net gain of 10 seats and had gained 53.31 per cent of the votes cast. The CP had gained three but had lost four others, leaving it with net loss of one seat. But it stood second in its share of the votes, with 21.49 per cent, three per cent ahead of the PFP which had lost five seats to the NP but had gained Bryanston from independent Horace van Rensburg.

The HNP had 3.26 per cent of the votes but had lost its only seat, Sasolburg, to the NP.

In the process of losing three seats to the NP, the NRP [New Republic Party] had only 1.75 per cent of the votes cast.

The independents had 1.43 per cent of the vote in three of the four seats in which they were standing where results had been announced. Two independents had been defeated but Mr Wynand Malan had kept his Randburg seat.

The state of the parties at 2 a.m., with 90 results known, was NP 71, PFP 15, CP 3 and Ind 1.

PFP's hold on a number of formerly safe Cape Peninsula seats was loosened to fragile, slippery majorities, as low as 39 in Green Point, and 486 in Gardens. This reflected the pull on Conservative English voters of the NP's campaign alleging that the PFP was soft on security and African National Congress.

In the Transvaal, there was a marked swing away from the NP to the CP, a number of minister and deputy minister losing their seats, included minister of agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

This shift to the right was more pronounced in rural areas, at 31 per cent, but also strong in the urban areas at 25 per cent.

Outstanding example was Roodeport, formerly uncontested NP seat that was won by 714 votes.

In the Cape, the swing to the CP was about 13 percent but no enough to win seats away from the NP.

The split right-wing vote between the CP and HNP enabled the NP to save a number of seats in which it nevertheless had a

minority of the votes.

In the OFS [Orange Free State] the swing from the NP to the CP was insufficient to unseat any NP member, and it seemed that the forecast by the NP provincial leader and minister of justice and prisons, Mr Cobie Coetsee, that the party would keep all the OFS seats would be correct. Mr Coetsee himself had a substantial win in his Bloemfontein West seat.

CP To Be Official Opposition

MB070459 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0453 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 7 SAPA — South Africa's white electorate has dealt a sharp rebuff to the Progressive Federal Party, and it appears certain that the Conservative Party will become the official opposition in the House of Assembly.

The National Party was returned to power with a likely increased majority, but with a slightly lower share of the popular voter than in the 1981 election.

At 6 a.m. the National Party had 112 seats, the PFP had 19, the CP had 18, the New Republic Party [NRP] had one, and there was one independent. Three or four Transvaal country constituencies still to be announced were expected to be won by the CP, giving them 21 or 22 seats, while the PFP was unlikely to make any further gain.

The share of the votes cast won by each party showed a distinct move to the right. The NP had gained 52.31 per cent, or 988,606 votes, the CP had 25.99 per cent, or 491,138, and the PFP was at 15 per cent, or 283,560 votes.

The CP will emerge from the election with the backing of almost half as many voters as the governing National Party, even though its tally of seats will be a much smaller proportion of the house of assembly.

This was the first general election in which the CP took part and it showed its strength particularly in the Transvaal rural areas but also in some urban areas such as Roodepoort.

The PFP-NRP alliance fared poorly, with clear signs that NRP supporters defected en masse to the NP. The failure of the CP and HNP to agree on an election pact cost them several seats where their combined vote was greater than the total of the victorious NP man.

The intensely fought campaigns waged by the three independents in Randburg, Helderberg and Stellenbosch met with mixed fortunes. Mr Wynand Malan had a convincing win in Randburg, Dr Denis Worrall failed by only 39 votes to oust Mr Chris Heunis in Helderberg, and Dr Esther Lategan gained solid but insufficient support in Stellenbosch.

The HNP lost its only seat in Sasolburg its leader, Mr Jaap Marais, came bottom of the poll in the Hercules seat against the NP and the CP.

The NRP could only salvage one seat, Mooi River in Natal.

The NP suffered some notable losses too, the minister of agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and some deputy ministers losing their seats.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the election result was "very interesting" from his party's point of view.

"We did suffer a few losses, but we also had wins where we were not absolutely sure we would win," he said in an interview with SABCTV.

He said that as his party's "first real electoral test" it had been "very encouraging" and that the CP had "fared exceptionally well" both in terms of its percentage of the total vote and in terms of the seats in it won.

CP Overtakes PFP

MB070850 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0842 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg May 7 SAPA — The Conservative Party has overtaken the Progressive Federal Party with a 20-19 seat lead and this morning stood poised to take over as the official opposition with a possible two to three more gains before the final result.

The PFP has only an outside chance of a further gain at Albany while the movement to the right now appears to promise the CP victories in seats such as De Aar, Ventersdorp, Parys and possibily Cradock.

The two lone NRP and independent members, Mr Ralph Hardingham (Mooi River) and Mr Wynand Malan (Randburg) could hold a critical balance in opposition voting, but the general voter swing of the election would probably influence them to lean toward the government.

Given the best possible number of gains, the Conservative Party could finally end up with 24 seats to the PFP's 19, and thus ensure that the political debate bypasses the liberal left altogether.

The divide would be between the far right CP, advocating Afrikaner exclusivism and its maintenance through apartheid, versus the National Party's promised "broadening of democracy through evolutionary reform".

The result will leave the PFP with little political room in parliament. There could be pressure from its more radical supporters to take the "Boraine option" of extra-parliamentary pressure and closer ties with organisations such as the United Democratic Front, on the one hand, and a threat by members on the right wing to cross the floor to the NP.

The government opposition debate will now be across a clear line of pro- and anti-reform. The main debate, maintained by the PFP, of the rate and meaningfullness of the government's reform will now be relegated to a secondary issue.

The National Party will have to make adjustments to accommodate the new support from the NRP and PFP defectors.

It will also have to take policy steps to neutralise the dissent among its supporters who have strongly endorsed the independent movement of Mr Wynand Malan, Dr Denis Worrall and Dr Esther Lategan.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has not offered any comment on the result so far but is expected to do so during the course of today.

The last result is not expected until 9pm. There are ten results outstanding.

Of these the National Party stands to win Albany and retain such seats as Beaufort West, Piketburg, Aliwal, Graaf Reniet without difficulty.

Doubt exists about the possible loss to the CP of seats such as Cradock, Ladybrand, Parys and Ventersdorp with the CP standing a firm chance of retaining their De Aar seat.

CP, HNP, NRP Leaders Comment

MB070549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] So far we have had reaction to the election results from the leaders of the CP, the HNP, and the NRP [New Republic Party].

The leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says the CP's showing was satisfactory for a young party established only 5 years ago. Dr Treurnicht said the election had yielded a number of surprises in that CP had won seats that it had not taken for granted. Moreover, where it had not won, it had nevertheless given a good account of itself.

Asked if the CP could not have fared better had there been a cooperation agreement with the HNP, Dr Treurnicht said the HNP had never really been a factor in the elections. He said the support of the HNP would have benefited the CP in only a few constituencies.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said his party had hoped to be more successful in the election. The HNP would, however, continue on the road it had chosen. Mr Marais pointed out that the HNP had fared badly in the seventies, but towards the end of the decade as well as in the 1981 election it had doubled its support. Regarding possible future cooperation with the CP, Mr Marais said there was no urgency about this for the present.

The leader of the NRP, Mr Bill Sutton, said it was inevitable that the party should have to consider its future in the light of it having secured only one seat. Mr Sutton said the party leadership had already convened a meeting next week at which the future of the NRP would be discussed. About the election alliance with the PFP, Mr Sutton said the NRP was already looking into the effect this had had on the NRP's support. The alliance had apparently affected both parties. Mr Sutton added that the government now bore the onus of persuing the initiative provided by the KwaZulu-Natal indaba as the NRP had done. He sounded a warning that it would be unwise to abandon the Zulu nation who were part of the indaba initiative.

PFP Leader on Results

MB070946 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Cape Town May 7 SAPA — The election had demonstrated a "lurch" to the right, said Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PFP, soon after retaining the Sea Point seat for his party.

"I cannot deny that the results pose a major setback for the PFP and the concept of a reform alliance developing into an alternative government for South Africa," he said.

"Distressed as I am that the PFP has lost seats, I am even more distressed at the showing of the Conservative Party.

"There is no doubt that the election in its totality represents a lurch to the right, and although the parties to the right can take some consolation there is no consolation for South Africa because the future is not going to be determined by white politics but by the ability of those in authority to deal with South Africa as a multiracial country.

"The PFP is going to have to re-evaluate its strategy in the light of the results so far.

"(President P.W.) Botha has been successful but one should not underestimate the importance of his ally, SABC-TV which has been diabolical.

"But whether it has been diabolical, or not, one cannot gainsay that white South Africans have been cajoled or coerced into taking a very conservative attitude towards reform in South Africa."

He said the election results must lead to a further polarisation of black and white.

Heunis Defeats Worrall

MB070157 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0154 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Somerset West, May 7, SAPA — Mr Chris Heunis said after winning the Helderberg constituency by the breathtakingly narrow margin of 39 votes that it was quite obvious that there had been "a lot of foreign influence" involved in the election.

Speaking only moments after the results was announced to a cheering crowd outside the Somerset West town hall, he said this was not the first time in South Africa's history that these influences had tried to direct the turn of events in the country.

"They have been resisted before and they have been resisted again. This was no ordinary election," Mr Heunis said. "It was very clear that South Africa had won another victory against

external interference."

Asked by a reporter what the result would mean for the government's reform programme he said "it means nothing for reform — I would have gone ahead with reform regardless of the result."

His opponent Dr Denis Worrall said Mr Heunis could "certainly not be happy" with the result. His loss by such a narrow margin in a constituency of over 21,000 voters was "a very remarkable achievement given the fact that this is an independent organisation that came into existence eight weeks ago to take on the Cape National Party."

"It is the beginning of what I believe is a new era in South African politics. There is clearly a new spirit among voters in all parts of the country and a new willingness to face South African realities without prejudice. We will continue to move forward."

He said the independent movement had won a "great moral victory for the cause of real reform in South Africa. Wynand Malan won a very impressive victory and Stellenbosch is now a marginal seat."

Asked about his future he said "we are going to be talking about that in the next few days."

As crowds of wellwishers flocked around him Dr Worrall said to a tearful supporter "you musn't be upset — I'm not."

Earlier, party workers were held in suspense for almost half an hour as the candidates and electoral officers debated whether there should be a recount of the votes.

It was eventually decided not to do a recount.

When Mr Heunis came out of the hall for the announcement of the result, he was embraced in the doorway by his wife, Alida.

After his victory was announced he was barely able to make himself heard above the noise of his supporters.

When he spoke to reporters inside the hall afterwards he refused to allow a correspondent for BBC radio to tape record the interview, saying his voice was in no condition to be heard. "I am very tired," he said. "But I am happy."

Malan Describes 'New Spirit'

MB070318 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0303 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 7, SAPA — Mr Wynand Malan, elected to parliament yesterday as an independent, described his victory over the National Party as the awakening of a new spirit in South Africa.

Showers of champagne greeted the announcement of Mr Malan's resounding 2647 vote win over the NP candidate, Mr Olaus van Zyl.

Mr Malan polled 8240 votes to Mr van Zyl's 5593 and the Conservative Party candidate, Mr Arthur Acar's 854.

Mr Malan, who won the seat for the NP in 1981, resigned from the government party early this year.

International attention was focused on the outcome of the contest and several overseas television crews filmed the announcement of the election result.

Mr Malan told wildly cheering supporters that the Randburg result showed South Africans were prepared to move forward in the search for true justice.

"I call upon all South Africans to move towards a future of justice and peace and to work together to achieve this goal."

He said he did not believe sanctions against South Africa or internal violence would make any contribution towards finding a solution to the country's problems.

Early voting trends at the three Randburg polling stations, with substantial support for Mr Malan, continued throughout the day and by the time the polls closed at 9pm he and his workers were confident of a comfortable victory.

The Conservative Party fared miserably, so much so that Mr Acar's tables at the Northfliff polling station closed nearly 30 minutes before polling officially ended.

PFP Wins Johannesburg Council

MB070501 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0455 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 7, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party last night won control of the Johannesburg City Council — amidst tears, disbelief and scenes of wild jubilation.

PFP candidate Mr Pat Rogers defeated Mrs Marietta Marx (National Party) with a slender majority of 125, getting 1594 votes to Mrs Marx's 1469 in a 66.29 per cent poll.

The win gives the PFP 24 seats on the council. The ruling NP-Independent Ratepayers Association coalition has 23 seats.

The PFP can take control of the council only when Mr Mike Sutherland, PFP Councillor for Hospital Hill, returns from Australia.

Until he returns, any PFP attempt to pass a vote of no-confidence in the management committee, and thus unseat it, would be deadlocked.

Nobody, neither the NP or the PFP, expected the Mr Rogers to win. Both parties blamed a "lie factor" of some 200 voters.

It appeared that voters who registered at the Pik Botha tables were automatically counted as NP supporters of Mrs Marietta Marx in the municipal election as well. In the end it turned out to be the "Pik and Pat" election.

So sure were the Nats [NP] of victory that Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs — whose Westdene polling station was shared with the municipal voters — arrived early to congratulate Mrs Marx. But he left less than half-an-hour before the shock result.

Mr Rogers emerged from the vote count wearing a look of total disbelief. He was followed by PFP regional director Mr Gary Cooney who shouted the win and promptly hoisted Mr Rogers up on to his shoulders, assisted by Mr Sam Moss, leader of the PFP in the city council. The small group of PFP supporters erupted in cheers.

The NP camp were stunned. Watching from the steps was shocked NP Councillor Mr Johan Fick, while the leader of the NP in the council, Mr Danie van Zyl, stood silently at the back of the crowd.

In his winning speech Mr Rogers said: "Johannesburg now starts to move forward, away from secret planning, apartheid and restrictive legislation like the Group Areas Act."

Radio Views NP 'Mandate'

MB070607 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The dominant outcome of the general election for the House of Assembly yesterday has been the overwhelming victory of the NP. The chief characteristic of the voting was the strong swing to the right. The NP has made deep inroads into the electoral support of the PFP, and on the right there have also been significant gains by the CP. In the process, the reform alliance of the left would appear to have suffered a mortal blow. The only noteworthy result in respect of a potential future formalized alliance has thus far been the victory of the independent candidate in Randburg, where the PFP stood aside for the independent — who, however, distanced himself from the PFP.

The PFP's alliance partner during the election, the NRP [New Republic Party], had by early this morning not recorded a single success. Moreover, the PFP has lost several seats to the NP, including former strongholds such as Hillborwo and Wynberg. The PFP in turn has thus far been able to win only one seat — that in Durban North from the NP.

The initial assessment of this swing away from the PFP to the NP must be that the electorate has rejected the PFP's policy on two cardinal issues. These are its approach to national security and its proposals for reform. Although the CP has made important electoral advances and according to computer predictions will form the official opposition in the new parliament, the fact that the NP has decisively won the election is indicative of the dominant support that the electorate has given to the NP's policy not only on national security, but on reform.

More specifically, the electorate has endorsed, firstly, the need for political change and constitutional reform, and secondly, the pace of reform laid down by the NP government and its emphasis on group identity and security. At this stage it would seem that the HNP has been annihilated at the polls. Overall, the outcome [of] the general election yesterday had given the NP a powerful mandate to continue on its road of reform and to continue with its commitment to a firm and equitable dispensation, whereby all South Africans will share power without domination of one minority by another.

Tutu, Boesak on 'Darkest Age'

MB071316 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Cape Town May 7 SAPA — South Africa had entered the "darkest age in its history" following the landslide election victory by the National Party and the white shift for the right, the archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, said at his Bishopscourt home today.

At a press conference also addressed by Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, a clearly despondent Archbishop Tutu said that while the election was irrelevant to the black community as a whole, if it had gone slightly differently it would have sent some signals of hope.

"Now we have a rightwing government that has been confirmed in its rightwing views, with a possibility of an extreme rightwing opposition. I believe what we are going to see now is an escalation in the intransigence of this government; an escalation in oppression and intolerance of any dissent."

He said that he believed the PFP made a mistake by entering into an alliance with the NRP. The alliance made it impossible for them to project the image of a clear, credible and unambiguious alternative.

"I repeat the plea I made to the PFP donkeys years ago — get out of parliament because you have given the world the impression that we have a multi-party democracy when now it is quite clear we have a total charade."

Archbishop Tutu called on the international community to intensify the pressure that it had been applying on the South African Government. "It is our very last chance for bringing about a resolution of the crisis of our country reasonably peacefully," he said.

Dr Boesak said he was not surprised by the result of the election. "It is hardly a surprise to many people. When you have had a government that employs all the tactics of a facist police state for a number of years, then it is quite natural that the swing would be towards the same tendency.

"Now you see the mandate that P.W. Botha asked for was not one of the future in terms of any fundamental change. He had been asking for a mandate to justify what had happened.

"Whites voters had made their position clear. They support the state of emergency: they support the detention of more than 30,000 people: they support detention of thousands of children without trial and they support the actions of the security forces."

Dr Boesak said the options were very clear. Opponents had no choice but to continue to resist "as strongly as we can" to make sure the future of the country would be shaped by the majority "and not by the minority".

SACC: NP Victory No Solution

MB071010 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1005 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg May 7 SAPA — The South African Council of Churches [SACC] appealed to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to talk to "legitimate leaders of blacks to produce a new constitution".

In a statement issued by the Reverend Frank Chikane today in the wake of the massive National Party House of Assembly election victory, the SACC said the constitution should "guarantee justice and equality for all irrespective of race and ethnicity in a non-racial democratic South Africa."

"For God's sake, please do not prescribe as to which blacks you want to talk to. If the majority voice in the country believes that the only solution to the problems of SA is to release Mandela and all other political prisoners; and to talk to the African National Congress and other liberation movements, you must do so."

"The overwhelming victory of the Nationalist Party in yesterday's whites-only election cannot and can never be a solution to resolving the problems of South Africa," the statement said.

Boycott Called Largest in Nation's History

MB061901 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1851 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA — More than a million workers across the country stayed away from work over the past two days in the biggest mass protest of its kind in South African history, the academic Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) said tonight. The LMG estimated that a total of 1.05 million workers failed to pitch at work today in the biggest two-day stayaway ever to hit the country. It was also the first time workers had undertaken such action since the ANC led a stayaway in opposition to the elections of 1958.

In a report summing up its findings, the LMG said the May 1 and June 16 stayaways last year were bigger than today's event but lasted for only one day.

"Unlike the 1958 stayaway which failed, this stayaway mobilised large numbers of organised workers, students and community organisations — led by UDF, COSATU, NECC (National Education Crisis Committee) and the SA Youth Congress (SAYCO) — in a nationwide protest," the report said.

Other features of the current protest highlighted by the LMG were:

— The stayaway was most extensive in the eastern Cape where 96 to 99 percent of workers stayed away despite "systematic repression."

— In Natal the stayaway rose from 60 to 70 per cent on the second day, even though boycotters came into conflict with Inkatha supporters.

— COSATU was instrumental in ensuring that large numbers of coloured workers participated in the eastern Cape and Africans in the western Cape. These groups have not been active in previous stayaways.

— Large numbers of students took part in the stayaway. The Department of Education and Training reported that 100 per cent of students on the Rand did not attend school and four universities closed on May 6.

The LMG arrived at its findings by monitoring a sample of companies in the manufacturing and retail sectors where an estimated 500,000 workers stayed away on May 5 and 600,000 on May 6.

The group assumed that at least half the number of workers in other sectors stayed away, adding another 420,000. In addition 30,000 miners did not work, giving a total of 1.05 million.

"The number of workers who took action over the last two days indicates that the government policy of repression has failed to contain the waves of resistance that began in 1984," the report said.

Gets 'Unprecedented Support'

MB061426 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1422 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA — The two-day nationwide mass stayaway of about one million workers, students and scholars, drew to a close this afternoon with "substantially" more people heeding the call to protest against the elections today.

According to a Labour Monitoring Group [LMG] spokesman, the overall stayaway of workers yesterday was 500,000 and today's figure was "substantially larger." He could not give a definite figure yet.

Support for the South African Transport Services [SATS] and PUTCO [Public Utilities Transport Corporation] this morning was minimal with SATS reporting a drop of almost 50 per cent in passengers. A SATS spokeswoman said occupancy on Reef trains at 5.30am was 7.4 per cent, at 6.15am it was 10.6 per cent, at 7am it was 11.2 per cent and at 8am 11 per cent. PUTCO spokesman, Mr Robin Duff said passenger demand was down to 20 per cent from 25 per cent yesterday and "services were being reduced accordingly."

The stayaway was peaceful apart from Natal where there were a number of confrontations between police and township dwellers.

SAPA's correspondent in Soweto reports the situation in the township today was "very calm." Residents relaxed in their yards

while a heavy security presence patrolled the streets, he said. He saw a few full PUTCO buses running from Baragwanath hospital and Noordgesig, near Orlando East, and "there were also a few taxis going to town." But mostly the bus and taxi ranks were deserted. Schools and shops were closed and some of the streets were still barricaded with boulders and dust bins, he reported.

The eastern Cape had an almost 100 per cent stayaway of black workers, the LMG spokesman said. Coloured worker support was 70 per cent. He said the COSATU organised factories in Port Elizabeth were in the forefront of the stayaway there, but primary issues were the attack on COSATU House two weeks ago and the dismissal of SATS workers. Today's elections seemed to be a relatively minor concern, he said.

"In the Transvaal the figure was much higher than yesterday. In the manufacturing sector 67 per cent stayed away and in retail 76 per cent." Yesterday's figures were at least 10 per cent lower. Cape Town had doubled support to 11 per cent.

OK Bazaars spokesman Mr Keith Hartshorn said Johannesburg central stores had improved from an almost total stayaway to 60 per cent. "Pretoria is improving by the minute. Half-an-hour ago it was 70 per cent and they are coming in all the time," he said. He speculated that "financial needs" were behind the early return to work. Most businesses have adopted a "no work no pay" attitude towards the stayaway. Worst hit were OK stores in Rustenburg, Brits (both 95 per cent), the west Rand (75 per cent), east Rand (85-100 per cent) and Port Elizabeth (90 per cent), he said.

The northern suburbs of Johannesburg had a 50 per cent stayaway, Vaal triangle 50 per cent, Durban 30 per cent and Cape Town "normal."

Managing director of Checkers, Mr Clive Weil, said very few workers had pitched for work in Johannesburg central. Mr Martin Rosen, general manager of Pick N Pay Hypermarket in Durban North, said he had a 90 per cent stayaway.

The Chamber of Mines said about five per cent of their members' black labour force on gold mines and about 21 per cent on coal mines were absent. "The election day stayaway had a minimal effect on the mining industry," a chamber spokesman said in a statement released this afternoon.

The National Union of Mineworkers estimated the stayaway in the mines at about 25,000..

In a statement released today the United Democratic Front said 80 to 85 per cent of black workers had stayed away from work. The protest was called for by the UDF and the umbrella trade union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions. "Reports reaching the UDF from various regions show a massive and unprecedented support for our call for national protest action against the whites only elections," UDF acting publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe said in the statement.

The rival black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] also called to a nationwide stayaway, but "the events over the past few weeks" took predominance over the election issue, deputy president Mr Lybon Mabasa, said. AZAPO members would return to work tomorrow, he said.

At least three universities opted to close today — the University of the Witwatersrand, where 120 students were arrested on Monday, the University of the Western Cape and the University of Cape Town. Most schools in the townships were closed yesterday and today.

Pietermaritzburg Affected

MB050932 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0917 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpts] Durban, May 5, SAPA — Reports of stoning of buses, mass stayaways by workers and schools being closed, came from the Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Natal South Africa Coast this morning. [passage omitted]

The position in the townships surrounding Pietermaritzburg was reportedly as serious.

Fifty per cent of schools in Edendale and Imbali were said to be closed. At Clermont near Durban it was reported that 80 per cent of schools were closed and in Umlazi about 70 per cent.

Thousands of workers reportedly walked to work in Pietermaritzburg.

The entire black force of drivers of Pietermaritzburg municipality's black buses apparently stayed away.

Cars travelling in the Shongweni area between Durban and Pietermaritzburg were reportedly stoned and it is believed a house in Imbali's unit 123 was destroyed by fires.

The Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce was quoted as saying up to 60 per cent of the city's black workers had stayed away.

In Durban the figure is believed to be about 50 per cent.

On the Natal South Coast, many schools were reported hit by 100 per cent stayaways.

Later it was learned that in Pietermaritzburg, 97 per cent of bus drivers were absent this morning.

The Natal Chamber of Industries said "transport lackings" were responsible for much of the absenteeism in Durban.

Altogether about 35 per cent of black workers stayed away today, with Pinetown believed to be the worst hit.

Some factories in Pietermartizburg decided to close early this afternoon — and the total picture was that absenteeism ranged between nought and 100 per cent.

Once again the lack of transport to get workers back home tonight presented a big problem. Some factory management intended hiring taxis so that employees could be returned home

in safety.

There were no removals of refuse from homes in the Natal capital today and this is expected to be the case again tomorrow.

Strike Called 'Great Success'

EA061424 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1530 GMT 5 May 87

[Program entitled "Let Us Frustrate the Racist Elections" presented by unidentified announcer]

[Excerpt][passage omitted] Compatriots: There shall no longer be any shadow of a doubt, even to our most hated enemies, including the apartheid regime itself, that the countrywide strike called for by our democratic organizations, the UDF and COSATU, to coincide with the racists' whites-only elections today and tomorrow, is proving to be a great success.

Despite the desperate attempt by the apartheid regime to crush the strike with force and intimidtion, tens of thousands of our working people and children stayed away from work and classrooms today in observance of the strike call. Reports reaching us this morning talked of the country's major cities such as Johannesburg, Durban, and Cape Town being completely deserted save the massive presence of heavily armed fascist police and troops forcing the people back to work.

Other reports said bus services throughout the country were not moving an inch because of being totally empty, and the few that did move to the cities in Cape Town were escorted by heavily armed armored troop carriers.

The strike has clearly been a tremendous success, and it is by all counts one of the most powerful political manifestations carried out by our people ever since the draconian state of emergency was declared nearly a year ago.

It is a resounding and formidable "no" vote against the white minority Nationalist Party regime casted by our voteless majority. Indeed, as the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, warned at the beginning of this year, declared election by the Botha regime, the majority of our people are voting against racism and apartheid not in any polling booth but in the streets of our cities, towns, townships, and villages, in the factories, the mines, and the farms. [sentence as heard] They are indeed asserting their will in mass political struggle, and through this formidable strike are putting paid to the arrogant designs of the Botha's by transforming these elections into a swan song of the apartheid system.

Today, because of this formidable strike, everyone agrees that the election contest — far from it being between the Nationalist Party and the other opposition parties, including so-called independents — it has turned instead to be a contest between the fascist white minority regime and the voteless majority of our people.

2 Blasts Reported at COSATU House; No Injuries

MB070236 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0234 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 7, SAPA — Two blasts ripped through COSATU House in central Johannesburg early this morning cutting power to the building and flooding the basement. Police investigations into the explosions will begin at first light today.

Brig Gerrit Erasmus, head of the Witwatersrand security police, said police had made initial investigations but would only re-enter the building later today for fear of more explosions and a danger from broken electricity cables in the basement.

He said the initial investigation accounted for all of of the people in the building and added that no injuries had been reported.

Brig Erasmus said the explosions "seemed to have come from the basement" of the building, headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and a number of other labour organisations.

Jeppe Street around COSATU House was cordoned off and a block away, in Kerk Street, glass from a carpet company and a photographic store littered the street.

Corrugated iron from the basement parking area of COSATU House was lying in End Street around the corner from the entrance to the building.

Last Wednesday police cordoned off the area around the building and arrested 11 people in connection with the discovery of four bodies of South African Transport Services staff that had been "necklaced" and found near Kaserne on the outskirts of Johannesburg. It was alleged the four had been tortured in COSATU House after which they had been taken to Kaserne and killed.

The previous Wednesday COSATU House had been surrounded following an incident at nearby Doornfontein station when police opened fire on a group of striking railway workers, killing two. On Tuesday morning, two days before yesterday's House of Assembly general election, two blasts rocked the Johannesburg Civic Centre in Braamfontein, causing little damage.

COSATU Condemns Blasts

MB070711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0702 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg May 7 SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) has condemned the two blasts at its headquarters offices in Johannesburg early this morning as the "most cowardly attack on COSATU and the progressive labour movement."

"In particular we believe the bomb blast cannot be divorced from

the orchestrated propaganda campaign against COSATU, which alleged that COSATU was part of a communist conspiracy, that our living wage campaign was 'Moscow inspired' and that COSATU House was a centre of intimidation," the trade union federations spokesman, Mr Frank Meintjies, said in a statement today.

He said: "COSATU's security officers narrowly escaped injury as the bombs went off, causing serious damage to COSATU's basement, the ground floor and shattering windows throughout the building. A building adjacent was also badly damaged. Windows and glass doors of nearby buildings were also broken by the force of the blast.

"Police cordoned off the area and a large crowd of passersby and workers from offices within the restricted area had gathered at the scene by 8am.

"We have said before that the strength of COSATU was not in buildings and resources, but in the strong grassroot support in workplaces across the country. COSATU will continue to be the voice of the voiceless majority who daily face poverty, hardship and exploitation."

Student Leader Detained After Talks With ANC
MB070323 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0206 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Durban, May 6, SAPA — The president of the University of Durban-Westville Students Representative Council [UDW SRC] was detained by police on Monday.

Confirming this today, Acting Rector Prof Mike Smout said Mr Ashraf Adam, a final-year student, had been detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Adam led a delegation of five UDW SRC members who held talks with the African National Congress in Harare last month.

ANC Uncovers Seven 'Alleged South African Spies'
MB051546 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The ANC has uncovered seven alleged South African spies that infiltrated the organization. The outlawed group has paraded the seven before a selected group of journalists at a secret location in Zambia. Journalists have been told one of the seven has asked his South African handlers to negotiate his release, when he returns to South Africa, possibly in exchange for ANC prisoners held by Pretoria. The ANC has not fully considered the request.

In Pretoria, a senior SAP officer says the report on the parading of spies is being investigated and comment will be issued later. Some of the captives said their cover had been unmasked by the ANC, while others have confessed their activities as South African agents to relieve themselves of what they call the burden of guilt. The alleged spies claimed their salaries range from 200 rand to more than 400 rand.

Additional Unrest Report Issued for 5 May
MB061123 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1107 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pretoria, May 6 SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 0000 to 2400 May 5:

"Soweto:

"Eight black persons threw stones at a private vehicle in Orlando yesterday. A black woman was slightly injured in the incident. No arrests were reported. In Dlamini three black men murdered Mr Santelo Leeu, 23, by putting two tyres filled with fuel over him and setting it alight. No arrests were made. Police are investigating.

"Mamelodi (Pretoria):

"Eleven blacks yesterday forced a taxi driver out of his vehicle and set it alight. They said that no taxis were allowed on the roads yesterday. The vehicle was totally destroyed. No arrests were reported.

"Tembisa (Kempton Park):

"Two black men (one under and one above the age of 18) were arrested after they had thrown a petrol bomb at a bus. Damage reported was minimal.

"Kleinskool (Port Elizabeth):

"A coloured man was arrested when a group of approximately 100 blacks and coloured threw stones at a police vehicle. The police dispersed the crowd by way of birdshot. No injuries were reported.

"Natal:

"Steadville (Ladysmith):

"A black woman was arrested after a group of approximately 200 blacks threw stones at a beer hall. Damage was minimal. A black man was arrested after the police dispersed an illegal gathering with sjamboks [whips]. The group had refused to disperse on request of the police. In a similar incident two black men and a youth were arrested.

"Five other unrest related incidents occurred in this region. In all of them police had to use either tear smoke or birdshot. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Edendale (Pietermaritzburg):

"Two black men were arrested after a group of approximately twenty blacks threw stones at private vehicles. In 10 other unrest-related incidents in the same area police used tearsmoke

and birdshot. No injuries or arrestes were reported.

"Ezakeni (Ladysmith):

"In two separate incidents groups of radical blacks set shops on fire. Total damage of approximately R180,000 was reported. No injuries or arrests were reported. A slightly injured black woman was arrested in accordance with the emergency regulations after the police dispersed a group of about 200 black stone throwers with birdshot and tearsmoke. Private vehicles were damaged in this incident.

"Mnyanda (Pietermaritzburg):

"Two black youth were arrested after a group of about 50 threw stones at private vehicles. No injuries or damage were reported.

"Port Natal:

"Cleremont (Pinetown):

"A black youth was arrested after he and nine others threw stones at members of the security forces. No injuries were reported. In six other unrest-related incidents the police had to use tearsmoke or birdshot. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Umlazi (Durban):

"Four black youths were arrested when a group of about 20 persons threw stones at a police-vehicle. No injuries were reported.

"Inanda (Durban):

"A slightly injured black youth was arrested after a group of approximately 100 blacks tried to set a private vehicle alight. The police used birdshot in this incident. In three other unrest-related incidents in the same region the police had to use either birdshot or tearsmoke. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Chesterville (Durban):

"In two unrest-related incidents in this area the police used tearsmoke to disperse agitators. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Kwamashu (Durban):

"Two black youths were arrested after the police used birdshot to disperse an illegal gathering. The group had refused to disperse on a request from the police that they disperse peacefully. Two black men were injured (one seriously) when unidentified blacks threw a petrol bomb at a railway coach. In another similar incident two black men were slightly injured. No arrests were reported and damage was minimal.

"In nine other unrest-related incidents in the same area the police acted by way of birdshot or tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"Lamontville (Durban):

"In 10 unrest-related incidents in this area the police had to use birdshot or tearsmoke. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Amawoti (Durban):

"In two separate incidents the police dispersed illegal gathering by way of tearsmoke after the crowds refused to disperse peacefully. No injuries or arrest were reported.

"Western Province:

"Nyanga (Cape Town):

"Three members of the SAP sustained slight burns when unidentified persons threw a petrol bomb at their vehicle. No arrests were reported. In three other unrest-related incidents in the same area the police acted by way of tearsmoke or bird shot. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Khayalitsha (Cape Town):

"Three black youths were arrested after a group of about 50 blacks set a private vehicle on fire. Damage amounted to approximately R22000. No injuries were reported.

"SAP districts:

"Isolated incidents of unrest occurred in other districts. No injuries or arrests were reported. Unspecified incidents mentioned above comprised stone-throwing, intimidation, the erection of barricades in streets, arson and petrol bomb attacks."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB070805 [Editorial Report]

STAR Criticizes Police Action on Campus

"What did the police achieve through this display of overreaction" on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand? asks Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 May in a page 14 editorial. "First, intense anger among students and staff, which will no doubt help to radicalise more of them. Second, a near-total protest shutdown of the university yesterday and a full official closure today. Thus the police help to serve the purpose of those who called the widespread election stayaway and add to the prevailing atmosphere of crisis." "The task of the police is never easy, but they make matters worse for everyone when their actions have the effect of provoking disorder instead of calming it down."

NP Too 'Devoted' To Smear Campaigns

"The various smear campaigns orchestrated by the National Party in the build-up to the election have shown just how dishonourable the game of politics can be," remarks a second editorial on the same page. "If the National Party had devoted as much energy to meaningful reform as it has to converting false premises to conclusions by way of tortuous statements, the country, might be closer to peace."

Sparks on NP Rule by Force

Allister Sparks writes in the "My View" column on the same page that "for years the Nationalist Party exploited the tactics of swart gevaar [black threat] to win votes at election time, filling generations of young Afrikaners with a fear and hatred of blacks and the belief that it would be national suicide ever to yield to their demand for power-sharing." After the election Sparks believes there is going to be an intensification of "repressions and cooption. The state of emergency will remain in force while the various limbs of the National Security Management System continue trying to crush all organised forms of black resistance." "The Government will still be trapped in the situation of having only a military, not a political, solution to the problem of what to do about the black majority — which its own military strategists will tell it is not a solution at all in the long term."

BUSINESS DAY Critical of NP Campaign Tactics

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 6 May remarks on the NP campaign, saying "we cannot recall a grubbier political fight. No cheap trick has been overlooked; no resource of party or State — from telephone tapping to military parades to the unveiling of new weapons to displays of security — has been neglected; no smear or distortion, no propaganda ploy has been discarded as too distasteful for use." "It is impossible to give a rational explanation for the savagery of the campaign, except lust for power." "A strong vote for the moderates will not bring the government tumbling, it will not make a revolution, but it will send a message to the world and to the disenfranchised majority that we are struggling towards democracy, not retreating into one-party fascism."

Criticism of Arbitrary Police Action

"The extent to which rule by whim has replaced rule by law was vividly highlighted this week when this newspaper was compelled by threat of seizure to withdraw a full-page advertisement relating to the detention of children," notes a second editorial on the same page. "Even if the law is on our side — an issue which we are prepared to test in court — we have no defence against arbitrary police action."

SOWETAN: NP Must Go

"The protest against the white elections by those who did not go to work yesterday, coupled with serious events at universities in the last few days, show that almost everybody is taking today's elections seriously," notes Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 6 May in a page 6 editorial. "The ruling party has had its day. There is no doubt about that. It has become a moribund party with all its antiquated ideas and vote-catching tricks. The country is in too much of a muddle to have such bumblers in control. In other words, the Nats [NP] will have to go. Because we cannot remove them through the ballot box now or by force from their position, it will become crucially important for South Africans to show that they will not permit their lives to be played around with by these men for long. We will need to show, through our actions and our words, that South Africa has to tanscend the old ideas of race and apartheid that have caused so much hate in the past. Now is the time to act for the future."

ZAMBIA

More on Foreign Exhange Measures, Break With IMF

Kaunda on IMF 'Smear Campaign'

MB051423 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] President Kaunda has disclosed that the International Monetary Fund has launched a smear campaign to dissuade the international community from assisting Zambia following the decision to drop its program. Comrade Kaunda said the smear campaign, which has been communicated to him by countries in Asia, Europe, and the United States, is aimed at destroying Zambia economically. The president was speaking at a breakfast meeting with all heads of diplomatic missions in Zambia who were called for a briefing on reasons that led to the cancellation of the IMF program.

He said part of the campaign included a false statement in Washington that Zambia has told Mr (Joseph King), the IMF representative at the Bank of Zambia, to vacate the house he currently occupies. Comrade Kaunda said Zambia was still a member of the IMF and the World Bank, but had dropped the IMF package because it had become unbearable to an extent that malnutrition was rising in the country and some people are dying as a consequence of the program. The president said he was not begging for aid from any country and that the decision to cancel the IMF program was done in the interest of the Zambian people.

Comrade Kaunda told the [word indistinct] diplomats that Zambia was not seeking a confrontation with anyone following its decision to drop the IMF package. He said the IMF could go ahead with its smear campaign if it so desired, and Zambia would not (?stop) it because it was convinced the action it took was right, but he made it very clear that the country did not abandon its restructuring program. He said the program will continue, but not on the lines of the IMF, which were too demanding on the economy.

Names Exchange Committee

MB051925 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Bank of Zambia Governor Dr Leonard Chivuno has urged all intending importers to apply to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for import licenses before their request for foreign exchange can be approved by the foreign exchange management committee. The foreign exchange management committee was appointed by President Kaunda yesterday to oversee the allocation of foreign exchange to importers.

Dr Chivuno said the application for foreign exchange would be made through commercial banks as was the case under the auction system, and the application must be supported by a kwacha cover for the total foreign exchange required. The governor said all applications for external debt will have to be submitted to the national debt division of the Bank of Zambia, and that a copy of the loan agreement will have to be produced

before such applications can be submitted to the foreign exchange management committee.

Urges National Unity

MB061845 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has warned of chaos and strife in the nation unless Zambians make a concerted effort to uphold the peace in the nation through sustaining love that cuts all barriers. Comrade Kaunda said there was no wisdom in one man hitting another on account of race, tribe, or religion, and that nations which fell in this trap have suffered grave consequences. The president was speaking in Livingstone today when he addressed a mammoth rally.

Emphasizing on the importance of unity as a basis for building a stronger nation, Comrade Kaunda pointed out that Zambia had enjoyed peace since independence because the people chose to accept humanism and the purpose of man on earth.

On South Africa's commando raid on Livingstone, he described the raid as a dastardly act of murder and reiterated the progressive world's abhorrence at the evil system of apartheid.

Meanwhile, Dr Kaunda has urged the nation to work hard in order to ensure that the new economic measures will help. He said the pegging of the dollar at 8 kwacha and the freezing of prices, which will entail the fixing of prices of essential commodities, must be backed by hard work and increased production.

Prime Minister Cited on IMF

MB051424 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane disclosed today that differences between Zambia and the International Monetary Fund, IMF, on the exchange rates, the budget deficit, import rates, and the use of foreign exchange led to the collapse of Zambia's austerity program.

In his first public detailed report on last month's talks between Zambia and the IMF, the prime minister, who is also in charge of finance, said the two failed to agree on the question of exchange rates because the IMF demanded that no administrative mechanisms should be used to control the rate when it finally reached 21 kwacha, 1 ngwee.

He told the meeting attended by President Kaunda and heads of diplomatic missions that Zambia could not accept this stand because at the time of the talks, the kwacha had been devalued by 700 percent. Comrade Musokotwane said he does not know of any African country whose currency has been devalued by 700 percent nor any European country for that matter, and the government could not accept this situation.

Bank Announces Regulations

MB061903 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Importers who successfully obtain foreign exchange in the new allocation system following the cancellation of the foreign exchange auction will be required to show proof of the manner in which they used the hard currency within 120 days of acquiring it. According to a statement from the Bank of Zambia, such importers will have to produce evidence of payment of customs duty, indicate from which point the goods entered the country, and support this with bills of entry. The statement said, where the goods have not yet arrived in the country after the duration of 120 days, importers affected should produce bills of lading which will indicate the terms and conditions under which the goods are to be transported.

ZIMBABWE

Government Rejects RSA Protest on Land Mines

MB061816 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The government has rejected another protest note from the Pretoria regime alleging that Zimbabwean territory has been used by persons responsible for laying the land mines recently discovered within South African borders.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said similar accusations and threats have been made in the past. It says these accusations have been used as a pretext upon which the Pretoria regime has launched its external military operations against neighboring states.

The statement said the latest example of this ruthless and totally unacceptable aggression was the murderous attack launched by South African commandos on the Zambian town of Livingstone in which four innocent Zambians were killed. It said the timing of the recent protest and threatened aggression against Zimbabwe is also most significant, coming as it does on the eve of the farcical whites only election in South Africa.

The statement said the government has made it clear from time to time that although it supports South African liberation movements, it does not grant bases or transit facilities to South Africa.

Minister Blames U.S. for Area's 'Destabilization'

MB061805 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, says the destabilization of the Frontline States has its origin in the programs of the Reagan administration. Comrade Shamuyarira was speaking in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, today at a meeting of the World Council of Churches on South Africa and Namibia. The minister told the delegates that the American policy of disengagement [as heard] is one of working with the South African regime rather than opposing it. He pointed out that the Heritage Foundation

in the United States already supports the South African-backed MNR bandits in Mozambique.